

6/16/78-6/17/78 President's Trip to Panama – Briefing Book

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JOHN CARTER'S
VISIT TO
PANAMA



16-17, 1978



PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT TO PANAMA

June 16-17, 1978

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978

DEPARTURE WASHINGTON

8:20 a.m. Air Force One departs Andrews AFB, en route
Atlanta, Georgia.

(Flying time: 1 hr. 30 mins.)
(No time change)

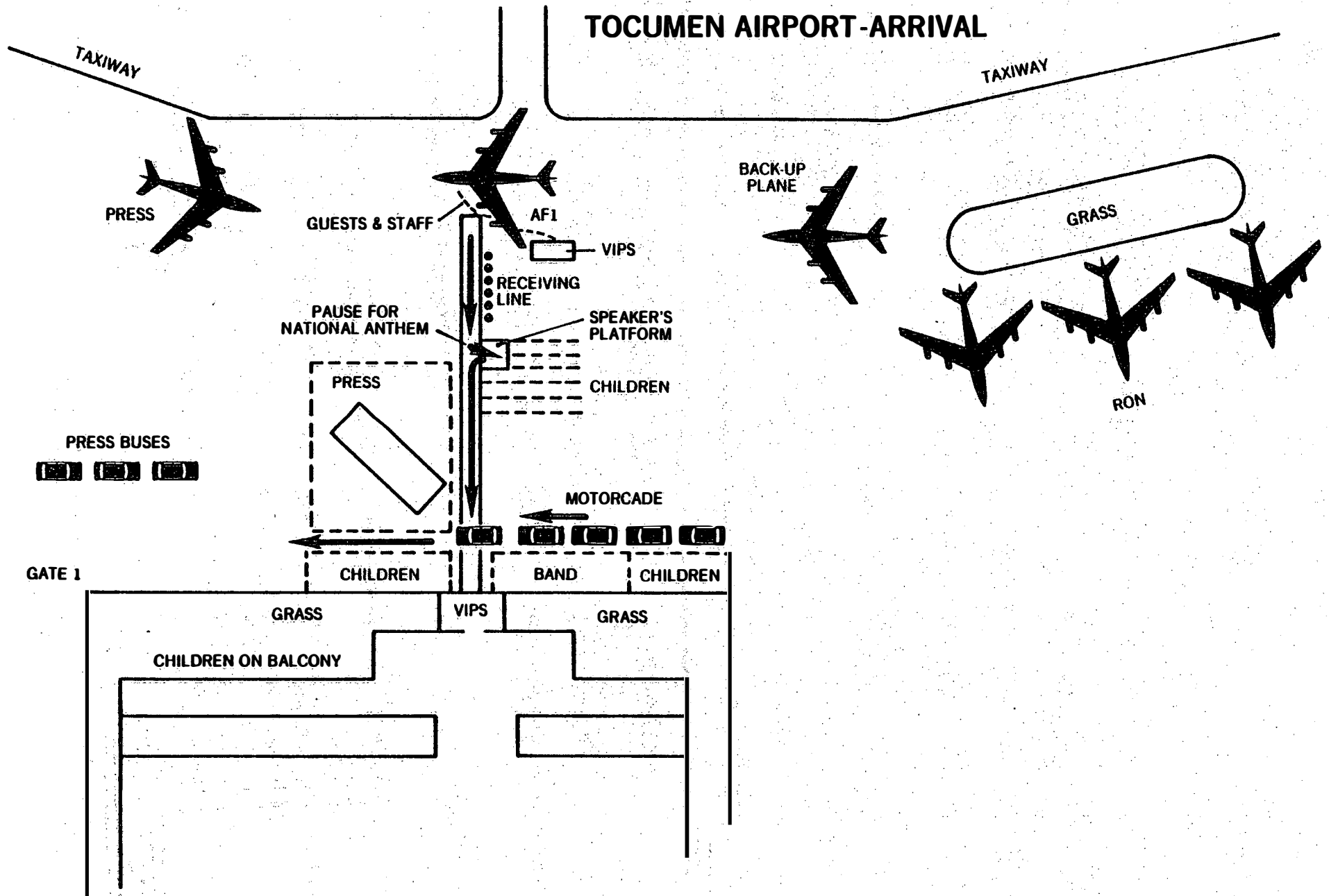
9:55 a.m. Air Force One arrives Atlanta, Georgia.

11:45 a.m. Air Force One departs Atlanta, Georgia, en
route Tocumen International Airport, Panama
City, Panama.

(Flying time: 4 hrs. 15 mins.)
(Time change: minus 1 hr.)

NOTE: Lunch will be served on board.

TOCUMEN AIRPORT-ARRIVAL



FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978

ARRIVAL PANAMA

3:00 p.m. Air Force One arrives Tocumen International Airport, Panama City, Panama.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Deplane Air Force One. You are escorted to viewing area.

William J. Jorden, U.S. Ambassador to Panama, and Jose Manuel Watson, Panamanian Chief of Protocol, board Air Force One and escort the President and Mrs. Carter down the stairs.

The President and Mrs. Carter are met by:

General Omar Torrijos Herrera and
Mrs. Torrijos (Raquel), Chief of Government

President Demetrio Lakas and Mrs. Lakas
(Elizabeth), Honorable President of Panama

Colonel Rodrigo Garcia and Mrs. Garcia
(Yarrela), Chief of National Guard

Nicholas Gonzalez-Revilla and Mrs.
Gonzalez-Revilla (Mario Elena), Minister of Foreign Relations

NOTE: At the conclusion of the greeting line, the President and Mrs. Carter pause for anthems.

3:09 p.m. U.S. National Anthem sung by school children.

3:11 p.m. Panamanian National Anthem sung by school children.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

3:13 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter, escorted by Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos, proceed to speaker's platform.

3:14 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter and Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos arrive speaker's platform.

Remarks by Gen. Torrijos.

3:18 p.m. The President's remarks begin.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

3:23 p.m. The President's remarks conclude.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to motorcade for boarding. Assignments are as follows:

Pilot

WHCA

Spare Dr. Lukash

Lead D. Lee

President's Car The President
Gen. Torrijos
T. Hervas

Follow-up

Control P. Wise
J. Powell
W. Fitz-Patrick
Cmdr. Reason

First Ladies' Car Mrs. Carter
Mrs. Lakas
Mrs. Torrijos

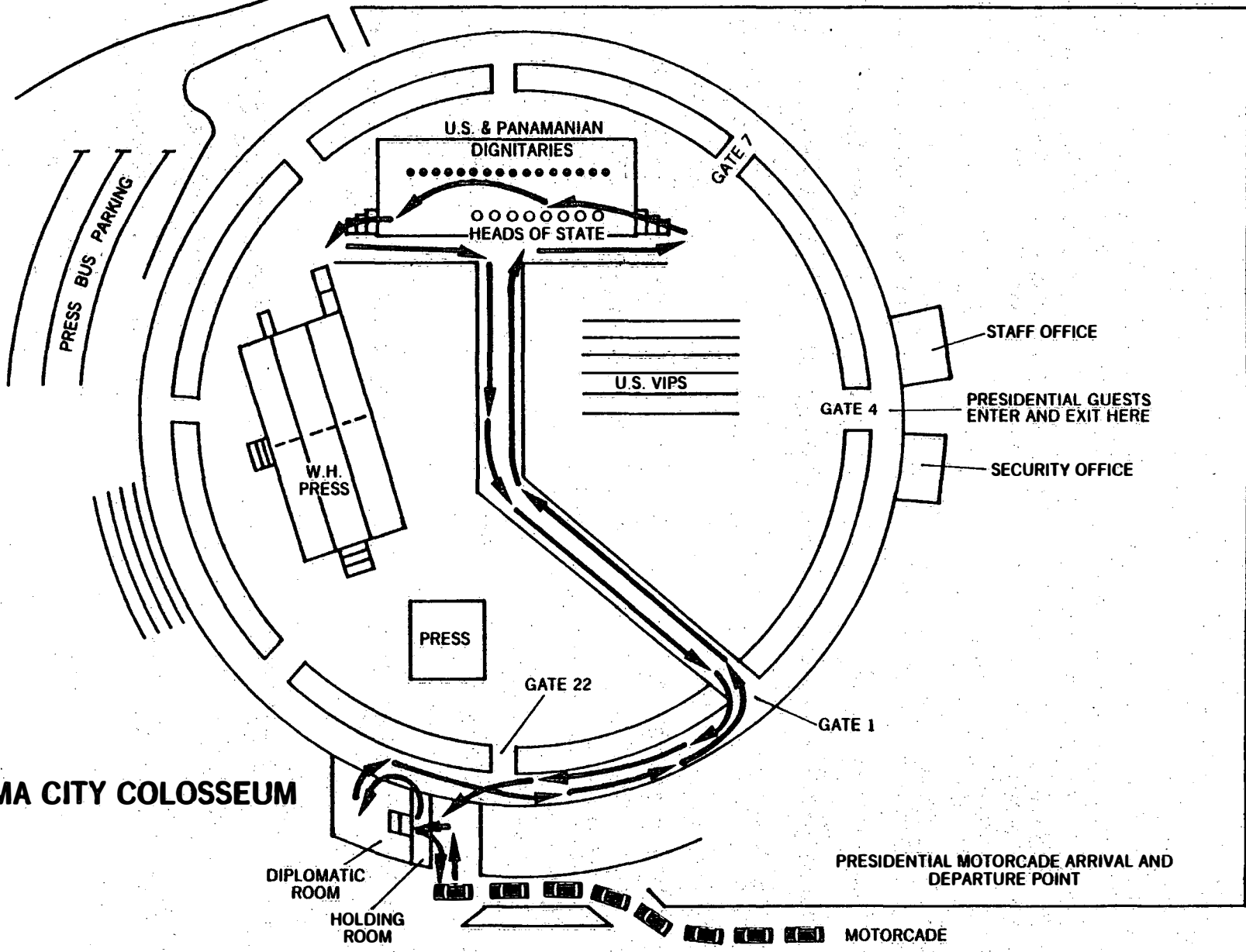
FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

Amb.'s Car	Amb. Jorden Dep. Sec. and Mrs. Christopher
Staff 1	H. Jordan S. Clough M. MacBean S. van Reigersberg
Guest 1	Amb. and Mrs. Harriman Z. Brzezinski
Guest 2	Mr. and Mrs. C. Duncan Mrs. Jorden
Guest Van	Amb. and Mrs. Bunker Amb. and Mrs. Linowitz Amb. Young Asst. Sec. Todman Amb. McGee
Staff Van	F. Wisner R. Inderfurth J. Fallows Gen. Kerwin Gen. Dolvin Col. Jackley H. Hansell
Camera 1	
Wire 1	
Wire 2	
Camera and Wire Van	
VIP Buses (3)	All Others
Press Buses (3)	

JOSE PABLO PAREDES

PANAMA CITY COLOSSEUM

2ND STREET



FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

WHCA

Tail

The President and Mrs. Carter and Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos proceed to motorcade for boarding.

3:28 p.m. Motorcade departs Tocumen International Airport en route Panama City Colosseum.

EXCHANGE OF TREATIES CEREMONY

3:43 p.m. Motorcade arrives Panama City Colosseum.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President and Mrs. Carter, escorted by Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos, proceed to holding room.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

The following must proceed immediately to Gate #4 to be escorted to stage:

Sen. Sparkman
Amb. Jorden
Rep. Metcalfe
Amb. Bunker
Amb. Linowitz
Dep. Sec. Christopher
Z. Brzezinski
Amb. Young
Asst. Sec. Todman
Amb. McGee

All others are escorted to a VIP area or staff room through Gate #4.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

3:44 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter and Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos arrive holding room.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 2 mins.

3:46 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter, escorted by Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos and President and Mrs. Lakas, depart holding room en route Diplomatic Room.

3:47 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter, Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos, and President and Mrs. Lakas arrive Diplomatic Room and form receiving line to greet Heads of State.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

(Attendance: 80)

NOTE: After the Heads of State are greeted the Diplomatic corps will arrive.

3:59 p.m. The First Ladies proceed to their seats.

4:00 p.m. The President, accompanied by Gen. Torrijos and President Lakas, depart Diplomatic Room en route offstage announcement area.

4:01 p.m. The President, Gen. Torrijos, and President Lakas arrive offstage announcement area.

4:01 p.m. Dr. Rodrigo Carazo Odio, President of Costa Rica, is announced.

Dr. Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, President of Colombia, is announced.

4:02 p.m. Dr. Jose Lopez Portillo, President of Mexico, is announced.

Dr. Carlos Andres Perez, President of Venezuela, is announced.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

4:03 p.m. Honorable Michael Manley, President of Jamaica, is announced.

President Lakas is announced.

4:04 p.m. The President and Gen. Torrijos are announced.

The President and Gen. Torrijos proceed on stage and take their seats at the signing table.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
LIVE U.S. AND PANAMANIAN TELEVISION

(Attendance: 3,000)

4:06 p.m. U.S. National Anthem.

4:08 p.m. Panamanian National Anthem.

4:10 p.m. Welcoming remarks by Gen. Torrijos.

4:12 p.m. The President and Gen. Torrijos sign Protocol of Exchange.

NOTE: The President and Gen. Torrijos will each be handed a copy of the Protocol of Exchange, containing two signature pages. Each signs twice in the copy handed to him. Copies will then be exchanged and each will sign twice in the other's copy, then return the fully signed copy to the other.

4:17 p.m. Remarks by Gen. Torrijos.

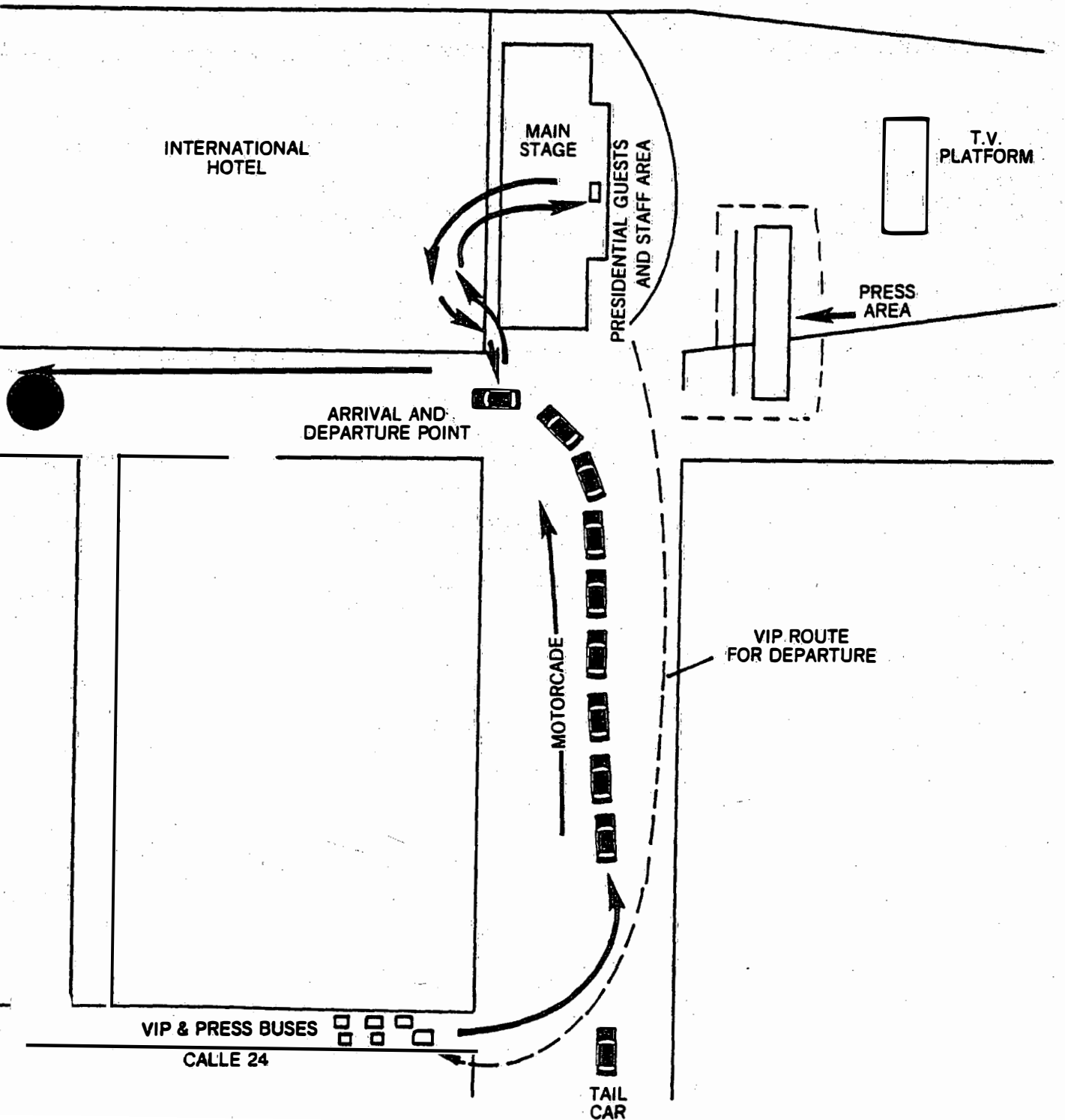
4:21 p.m. The President's remarks begin.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE
LIVE U.S. AND PANAMANIAN TELEVISION

4:26 p.m. The President's remarks conclude.

CINCO DE MAYO PLAZA

5th OF MAY PLAZA



FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

The President and Gen. Torrijos depart stage en route holding room, bidding farewell to the Heads of State and guests along the way.

Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Torrijos proceed to holding room.

4:29 p.m. The President and Gen. Torrijos arrive holding room.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 14 mins.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to motorcade for boarding.
Assignments are same as on arrival.
Motorcade will depart from Gate #22.

4:43 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter, accompanied by Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos, depart holding room en route motorcade for boarding.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

4:45 p.m. Motorcade departs Panama City Colosseum en route 5th of May Plaza.

REMARKS AT 5TH OF MAY PLAZA

4:59 p.m. Motorcade arrives 5th of May Plaza.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
OPEN ARRIVAL

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

The following will be escorted to the stage. All others will be escorted to VIP holding area.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

Rep. Metcalfe	Sen. Church
Rep. Corrado	Sen. Abourezk
Amb. Bunker	Sen. Gravel
Rep. Garcia	Sen. Hayakawa
Rep. Roybal	Sen. Matsunaga
Dep. Sec.	Sen. Moynihan
Christopher	Sen. Riegle
C. Duncan	Sen. Stafford
Z. Brzezinski	Sen. Javits
Amb. Linowitz	
Sen. Sparkman	

The President and Mrs. Carter, accompanied by Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos, proceed to holding area, greeting the crowd along the way.

5:10 p.m. The President and Gen. Torrijos arrive holding area.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 5 mins.

Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Torrijos proceed to the stage.

5:15 p.m. The President and Gen. Torrijos depart holding room and proceed to stage.

5:16 p.m. The President and Gen. Torrijos arrive stage and take their places at the podium, greeting the Heads of State and guests along the way.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CROWD SITUATION

5:20 p.m. Remarks by Gen. Torrijos.

5:30 p.m. The President's remarks begin.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

5:40 p.m. The President's remarks conclude.

The President and Mrs. Carter and Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos proceed to motorcade for boarding.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Board motorcade. Assignments are same as on arrival.

5:50 p.m. Motorcade departs 5th of May Plaza en route El Panama Hotel.

MULTILATERAL MEETING AT EL PANAMA HOTEL

6:00 p.m. Motorcade arrives El Panama Hotel.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President and Mrs. Carter are met by Ralph Raber, the hotel manager.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Free time until 7:50 p.m.
See room list. Keys will be in doors.
For those at Continental Hotel,
transportation will be provided to your hotel.

The President proceeds to holding room.

6:04 p.m. The President arrives holding room.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 10 mins.

6:14 p.m. The President departs holding room en route Panama Room.

6:15 p.m. The President arrives Panama Room.

Multilateral meeting begins.

Meeting participants

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

U.S.

Panama

The President
Z. Brzezinski
Dep. Sec.
Christopher
Asst. Sec. Todman
Amb. Young
R. Pastor

Gen. Torrijos

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

7:00 p.m. Multilateral meeting concludes.

The President bids farewell to meeting participants and proceeds via elevator to suite.

7:05 p.m. The President arrives suite.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 50 mins.

STATE DINNER

DRESS: Attire for State Dinner is business suit for men and long dress for women.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Board motorcade for State Dinner by 7:50 p.m.

Assignments are as follows:

Lead D. Lee

Spare Dr. Lukash

President's The President
Car Mrs. Carter

Follow-up

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

Control	P. Wise J. Powell Capt. Peterson W. Fitz-Patrick
Staff	M. MacBean K. Dobelle
Sec. Car	Dep. Sec. and Mrs. Christopher
Amb. Car	Amb. and Mrs. Jorden
Camera 1	
Wire 1	
Camera and Wire Van	
WHCA	
Tail	

7:55 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter depart suite en route motorcade for boarding.

8:00 p.m. Motorcade departs El Panama Hotel en route Presidential Palace.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Bus will depart Continental Hotel for State Dinner at 8:00 p.m.

Bus will depart El Panama Hotel for State Dinner at 8:10 p.m.

8:10 p.m. Motorcade arrives Presidential Palace.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

The President and Mrs. Carter are met by:

Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos
President and Mrs. Lakas

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Invited guests will be escorted to Yellow Room. Staff will be escorted to holding room.

The President and Mrs. Carter, escorted by President and Mrs. Lakas and Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos, proceed to Palace Residence.

8:13 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter, Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos, and President and Mrs. Lakas arrive Palace Residence to exchange gifts and for brief conversation.

Gifts are exchanged.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE

8:20 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter, escorted by Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos and President and Mrs. Lakas, depart Residence via stairway en route Yellow Room.

8:25 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter, Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos, and President and Mrs. Lakas arrive Yellow Room for reception with Heads of State and Panamanian and American guests.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

8:35 p.m. The President proposes a toast.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

8:37 p.m. Toast concludes.

Toast by President Lakas.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

8:39 p.m. Toast concludes.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to motorcade for boarding.
Assignments are same as on arrival.

8:40 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter bid farewell to reception guests and, escorted by Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos and President and Mrs. Lakas, depart Yellow Room en route motorcade.

8:45 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter board motorcade. Motorcade departs Presidential Palace en route Old Golf Club for State Dinner.

8:55 p.m. Motorcade arrives Old Golf Club.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President and Mrs. Carter are met by Foreign Minister Nicholas Gonzalez-Revilla and Mrs. Gonzalez-Revilla.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

You are escorted to holding area.
Invited guests are escorted to their seats.

8:58 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter escorted by Gen. and Mrs. Torrijos and President and Mrs. Lakas, proceed to dining area of Old Golf Club.

9:00 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter arrive dining area and take their seats for State Dinner.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

(Attendance: 350)

Dessert is served.

10:40 p.m. The President proposes a toast.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

10:45 p.m. Toast concludes.

Toast by Gen Torrijos.

10:50 p.m. Toast concludes.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Board motorcade. Assignments are same as on arrival.

11:00 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter bid their hosts farewell and proceed to motorcade for boarding.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

11:05 p.m. Motorcade departs Old Golf Club en route El Panama Hotel.

11:15 p.m. Motorcade arrives El Panama Hotel.

11:20 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter proceed to suite.

OVERNIGHT

VIP GUEST SCHEDULE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER'S VISIT TO PANAMA

June 16-17, 1978

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978

2:15 p.m. Aircraft C-9 #1682 arrives Tocumen International Airport, Panama.

All passengers are escorted to terminal.

NOTE: Refreshments are available in the Diplomatic Room. Shops are open.

2:40 p.m. Aircraft 26000 arrives Tocumen Airport, Panama.

All passengers are escorted to terminal.

2:50 p.m. All guests are escorted to designated VIP area on tarmac.

3:00 p.m. Air Force One arrives Tocumen Airport.

Guests disembark via rear door and are escorted to VIP area.

ARRIVAL CEREMONY

3:25 p.m. All guests immediately proceed to buses in Presidential motorcade. Assignments are as follows:

VIP Bus 1	Sen. and Mrs. Sparkman
	Sen. and Mrs. Church
	Sen. and Mrs. Sarbanes
	Frank Moore
	Sen. and Mrs. Stafford
	Sen. and Mrs. Matsunaga
	Sen. and Mrs. Hayakawa
	Sen. and Mrs. Moynihan
	Sen. and Mrs. Riegle
	Sen. and Mrs. Abourezk

Congressional Party 6-16-1

Sen. and Mrs. Gravel
Sen. Javits
Rep. and Mrs. Corrada
Rep. and Mrs. Garcia
Rep. and Mrs. Roybal
Rep. Metcalfe
Curt Cutter
Bob Thomson
Doug Bennet
Bob Beckel
Norvill Jones

VIP Bus 2

Mr. and Mrs. D. McCullough
Asst. Sec. Blumenfeld
John Serman Cooper
Robert Pastor
Carter Burgess
William D. Rogers
Lee Kling
Jack Marsh
Miriam Cruz
Dr. Claire Randall
Elmo Zumwalt
Landon Butler
Dick Moe
Betty Rainwater
Richard Wyrouth
Rudd Poates
John Moore
Jill Schuker
Dick McCall
Robert Dockery
Ralph McMurphy
Mike Glennon

VIP Bus 3

Regina Mellon
Doris Brenner
Lori Lucey
Eleanor Connors
Karen Jarrell
Becky Hendrix
Vivian Lichtman
Milt Mitler
Col. Blasingame
Peter Gallant
John Clarke

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

3:30 p.m. Presidential motorcade departs Tocumen Airport en route Panama City Colosseum.

(Driving time: 15 mins.)

NOTE: All guests will be briefed on board buses.

3:45 p.m. Presidential motorcade arrives Panama City Colosseum.

All guests disembark buses at Via Jose Pable Paredes adjacent to Gates 7 and 8.

The following guests are escorted to their seats on stage:

Sen. Sparkman	Amb. Bunker
Rep. Metcalfe	Amb. Linowitz
Amb. Young	Mr. Duncan
Mr. McGee	Asst. Sec. Todman

All other guests are escorted through Gate 4 to their seats in VIP area.

4:00-4:20 p.m. TREATY CEREMONY

4:20 p.m. Guests in VIP area proceed through Gate 4 to buses located at arrival point. Assignments are same as on arrival.

Guests on stage are escorted to buses. Assignments are same as on arrival.

4:30 p.m. Buses depart Panama City Colosseum en route 5th of May Plaza.

(Driving time: 25 mins.)

4:55 p.m. Buses arrive 5th of May Plaza.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

The following are escorted to their places on stage:

Sen. Sparkman	Sen. Sarbanes
Sen. Church	Sen. Abourezk
Sen. Gravel	Sen. Stafford
Sen. Javits	Sen. Riegle
Sen. Hayakawa	Sen. Matsunaga
Sen. Moynihan	Rep. Metcalfe
Rep. Garcia	Rep. Roybal
Rep. Corrada	Amb. Bunker
Amb. Linowitz	Mr. Duncan

All others are escorted to their places in VIP area.

5:00 p.m. Presidential motorcade arrives.

5:15 p.m. - Remarks by President Carter and
5:40 p.m. Gen. Torrijos.

5:43 p.m. All guests proceed to buses for boarding.
Assignments are same as on arrival.
Buses are located at arrival point.

5:50 p.m. Buses depart 5th of May Plaza en route
Continental Hotel.

(Driving time: 15 mins.)

6:05 p.m. Buses arrive Continental Hotel (Front
Entrance.

Buses arrive El Panama Hotel.

FREE TIME

Guests proceed directly to rooms. See room
list. Keys are in doors, leggage is in rooms.

NOTE: The Visitors Information Center is
located in:

Rm. 301	Continental Hotel
Rm. 506	El Panama Hotel

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

NOTE: Attire for State Dinner is business suit for men; long dress for women.

- 7:50 p.m. Guests staying at Continental Hotel proceed to buses at front entrance. Assignments are same as on arrival.
- 8:00 p.m. Buses depart Continental Hotel en route El Panama Hotel.
- 8:05 p.m. Buses arrive El Panama Hotel. Those staying at El Panama board buses. Assignments are same as on arrival.
- 8:10 p.m. Buses depart El Panama Hotel en route Old Golf Club.

(Driving time: 15 mins.)

- 8:25 p.m. Buses arrive Old Golf Club.

The following proceed to seats at Head Table:

Sen. and Mrs. Sparkman
Sen. and Mrs. Church
Sen. and Mrs. Sarbanes
Sen. and Mrs. Moynihan
Sen. and Mrs. Stafford
Sen. and Mrs. Abourezk
Sen. and Mrs. Gravel
Sen. and Mrs. Hayakawa
Sen. and Mrs. Matsunaga
Sen. and Mrs. Riegle
Sen. Javits
Rep. Metcalfe
Rep. and Mrs. Garcia
Rep. and Mrs. Corrada
Rep. and Mrs. Roybal
Amb. and Mrs. Linowitz
Amb. and Mrs. Bunker.

The following proceed to tables with their Panamanian counterparts:

Amb. Young
Gen. Kerwin
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan

Seating for all other guests is by choice.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978 - Continued

8:50 p.m. The President and Mrs. Carter
arrive Old Golf Club.

DINNER

TOASTS

10:50 p.m. All guests proceed to motorcade for boarding.
Assignments are same as on arrival.

11:05 p.m. Buses depart Old Golf Club en route Continen-
tal Hotel.

(Driving time: 15 mins.)

Buses arrive Continental Hotel.

OVERNIGHT

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1978

BAGGAGE CALL: All bags must be placed in an unlocked condition outside your room at 8:00 a.m.

The following are departure times for Tocumen Airport:

12:00 Noon **Bus for Air Force One passengers
departs Continental Hotel.**

1:00 p.m. Bus for Aircraft 26000 and
Aircraft C-9 #1682 passengers
departs Continental Hotel.

For those not accompanying the President and Mrs. Carter, the following three tours will be available. The schedule for each is as follows.

NOTE: There are no bus assignments for these tours. However, please try to stay with the same bus during all movements on Saturday morning.

TOUR #1 - BOAT TOUR THROUGH THE CANAL'S GAILLARD CUT:

8:00 a.m. Buses depart Continental Hotel en route Gamboa.

(Driving time: 45 mins.)

8:45 a.m. Buses arrive Gamboa. All guests proceed to Las Cruces boat for boarding.

9:00 a.m. Las Cruces departs Gamboa locks en route Pedro Miguel locks.

NOTE: Continental breakfast is served.
Panama Canal tour guides will be on board.

10:00 a.m. Las Cruces arrives Pedro Miguel locks. All
 quests disembark and board buses.

10:15 a.m. Buses depart Pedro Miguel locks en route Miraflores locks.

Congressional Party 6-17-1

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1978 - Continued

(Driving time: 10 mins.)

- 10:25 a.m. Buses arrive Miraflores locks. All guests are escorted to reserved VIP seating area where they will be briefed on workings of locks.
- 10:43 a.m. President Carter's remarks at Fort Clayton are transmitted to the speaker system at Miraflores locks.
- 11:05 a.m. The President and Mrs. Carter arrive Miraflores locks.
The President participates in the passage of a ship through the locks.
- 11:45 a.m. Presidential motorcade departs Miraflores locks.
- 11:45 a.m. Guests manifested on Aircraft 26000 and Aircraft C-9 #1682 board Bus #1 for Continental Hotel.
Guests manifested on Air Force One board Bus #2 for Tocumen Airport.
- 11:50 a.m. Buses depart Miraflores locks en route Continental Hotel and Tocumen Airport.
- 12:10 p.m. Bus #1 arrives Continental Hotel.
NOTE: All guests proceed to Montecarlo Room on Mezzanine Level for buffet lunch.
- 12:45 p.m. Bus #2 arrives Tocumen Airport.
NOTE: All passengers board Air Force One Manifest as on arrival. Lunch will be served on board.
- 1:00 p.m. All guests proceed to buses at Front Entrance of Continental Hotel.
- 1:10 p.m. Buses depart Continental Hotel en route Tocumen Airport.

(Driving time: 45 mins.)

Congressional Party 6-17-2

1:30 p.m. Air Force One departs Tocumen
Airport en route Andrews AFB.

1:55 p.m. Buses arrive Tocumen International Airport.

NOTE: All guests immediately proceed to
aircraft. Manifest as on arrival.

2:05 p.m. Aircraft 26000 departs Tocumen International
Airport, Panama, en route Andrews AFB.

(Flying time: 5 hrs.)

(Time change: plus 1 hr.)

NOTE: Dinner will be served on board.

2:20 p.m. Aircraft C-9 #1682 departs Tocumen Airport
en route Andrews AFB.

(Flying time: 5 hrs.)

NOTE: Dinner will be served on board.

8:05 p.m. Aircraft 26000 arrives Andrews AFB.

8:20 p.m. Aircraft C-9 #1682 arrives Andrews AFB.

TOUR #2 - MIRAFLORES LOCKS

9:40 a.m. Bus departs Continental Hotel (front entrance)
en route Miraflores locks.

(Driving time: 50 mins.)

10:30 a.m. Bus arrives Miraflores locks.

NOTE: All guests are escorted to VIP seating
area.

NOTE: For remainder of schedule, refer to tour #1
beginning at 10:25 a.m.

TOUR #3 - SHOPPING

10:00 a.m. Bus departs Continental Hotel (front entrance)
en route shopping area, Panama City.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1978 - Continued

(Driving time: 10 mins.)

10:10 a.m. Bus arrives Avenue Central, Panama City.

11:45 a.m. Bus departs Avenue Central (arrival point)
en route Continental Hotel.

(Driving time: 10 mins.)

NOTE: Guests who miss this bus must return
to the Continental Hotel via taxi. Taxis
will NOT be allowed into Tocumen Airport.

11:55 a.m. Bus arrives Continental Hotel.

NOTE: For remainder of schedule, refer to Tour #1 -
12:10 p.m.

EL PANAMA

Telephone: 23-1660

Control Room - 507

President Carter
Mrs. Carter

M. Beaman	48
Doug Bennet	522
John Blacken	523
Mike Blumenfeld	625
Zbigniew Brzezinski	608
Amb. Ellsworth Bunker	532
Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker	532
Warren Christopher	529
Mrs. W. Christopher	529
John Clark	41
Susan Clough	632
Roger Counts	609
Mrs. Edith Dobelle	533
Charles Duncan	620
Mrs. Charles Duncan	620
Jim Fallows	603
William Fitz-Patrick	605
P. Gallant	517
Amb. A Harriman	619
Mrs. A. Harriman	619
Tony Hervas	47
Rick Inderfurth	607
Hamilton Jordan	622
Richard Keiser	29
Amb. Sol Linowitz	531
Mrs. Sol Linowitz	531
Dr. W. Lukash	633
Madeline MacBean	616
Gale McGee	5109
Frank Moore	621
Herb Oldenburg	46
Bob Pastor	606
Joseph Perez	505
Amb. D. Popper	521
CMDR P. Reason	629
Terence Todman	518
Stephanie Van Reigersberg	604
Phil Wise	631
Frank Wisner	520
Amb. Andrew Young	530

EL PANAMA (cont'd)

White House Staff Office	509
State Admin Office	507
Visitor's Information Center	506
USSS Command Post	El Panamerican Room, 1st floor
Secretariat Office	502-503
NSC Office	504

CONTINENTAL

Telephone: 23-0123

Control Room: 301

Sen. J. Abourezk	903
Mrs. J. Abourezk	903
Bob Beckel	720
Col. Blasingame	905
Carter Burgess	1020
Sen. F. Church	1001
Mrs. F. Church	1001
Amb. J. Cooper	208
Cong. B. Corrada	919
Mrs. B. Corrada	919
M. Cruz	211
Curt Cutter	418
Robert Dockeny	1009
Gen. W. Dolvin	616
E. Frawely	812
Cong. R. Garcia	1106
Mrs. R. Garcia	1106
Mike Glennon	612
Sen. M. Gravel	708
Mrs. M. Gravel	708
Herb Hansell	515
Sen. S. Hayakawa	806
Mrs. S. Hayakawa	806
Sen. K. Hodges	608
Mrs. K. Hodges	608
Col. L. Jackley	808
Sen. J. Javits	607
Mrs. J. Javits	607
Norvill Jones	615
Gen. W. Kervin	909
Lee Kling	712
M. Kozak	319
Laurie Lucey	309
Jack Marsh	419
Sen. S. Matsunaga	508
Mrs. S. Matsunaga	508
Dick McCall	218
David McCullough	1019
Mrs. D. McCullough	1019
Ralph McMurphy	212
Cong. R. Metcalf	505
John Moore	205

CONTINENTAL (cont'd)

Sen. D. Moynihan	504
Mrs. D. Moynihan	504
Rutherford Poates	106
Dr. C. Randall	410
Sen. D. Riegle	1011
Mrs. D. Riegle	1011
William Rogers	117
Cong. E. Roybal	1014
Mrs. E. Roybal	1014
Sen. P. Sarbanes	910
Mrs. P. Sarbanes	910
Sen. J. Sparkman	1101
Mrs. J. Sparkman	1101
Sen. R. Stafford	604
Mrs. R. Stafford	604
Bob Thomson	118
Richard Wyrrough	312
Elmo Zumwalt	314

Visitor Center	301
----------------	-----

GRANADA

Telephone: 64-0930

Tom Hallman	604
Ed Johnson	607
Chuck Ortman	607
Sam Phillips	602
Steve Walters	602
Randall Wood	611

HOLIDAY INN

Mary Hoyt	1415
Jody Powell	815
Jerry Schechter	1502
Jill Schuker	1015



NOTES ON GIFTS AND CUSTOMS

GIFTS

Under provisions of the 1966 Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, U.S. officials, employees and members of their families may not accept and retain gifts from foreign governments or their representatives unless they are of the token variety and valued under \$100 retail in the U.S. Gifts over \$100, if accepted to avoid embarrassment or damage to U.S. foreign relations, automatically become U.S. Government property upon acceptance and must be turned over to the Chief of Protocol. Upon application, the Chief of Protocol may authorize your agency to retain a gift of over \$100 value for official use.

CUSTOMS

Everyone will be expected to fill out a customs declaration form to be returned to the steward just prior to returning to a U.S. point of entry. You will need to note on the declaration when:

- The total fair retail value of articles acquired abroad exceeds \$100.
- More than one quart of alcoholic beverages or more than 100 cigars are included.
- Some of the items are not intended for your personal or household use, such as commercial samples, items for sale or use in your business, or articles you are bringing home for another person.
- A customs duty or internal revenue tax is collectible on any article in your possession.

NOTE: "Courtesy of the Port" does not mean you do not have to fill out a declaration or that you will not have to pay customs duty. Your declarations will be reviewed by customs officials at the U.S. point of entry and you will be billed for any dutiable items purchased.

Prohibited and Restricted Articles

- Plants, plant products, fruits or vegetables
are prohibited unless they have an import permit.
- Narcotics and dangerous drugs.
- Whale bone items; skins (particularly of any
spotted cat)

TIME CONVERSION CHART

<u>WASH., D.C.</u> <u>(EDT)</u>	<u>PANAMA CITY</u>
0	-1
0600	0500
0700	0600
0800	0700
0900	0800
1000	0900
1100	1000
1200	1100
1300	1200
1400	1300
1500	1400
1600	1500
1700	1600
1800	1700
1900	1800
2000	1900
2100	2000
2200	2100
2300	2200
2400	2300
0100	2400
0200	0100
0300	0200
0400	0300
0500	0400

+ 1 day

WEATHER

The following climatological forecast for period President's visit is based on prior year historical records. Forecast prepared by Detachment 25, 5th Weather Wing, Howard AFB.

Expected maximum temperature 88 degrees fahrenheit,
expected minimum temperature 75 degrees fahrenheit.

The probability of rainshowers occurring is 85-95 percent between 1200 hours local and 1700 hours local.

Ceiling and visibility associated with rainshower activity can be expected to be less than 3,000 feet and 3 miles 24 percent of the time during afternoon hours.

There is a 5 percent chance of having low ceiling and visibility (less than 2,000 feet and 2 miles) during morning hours until 0800.

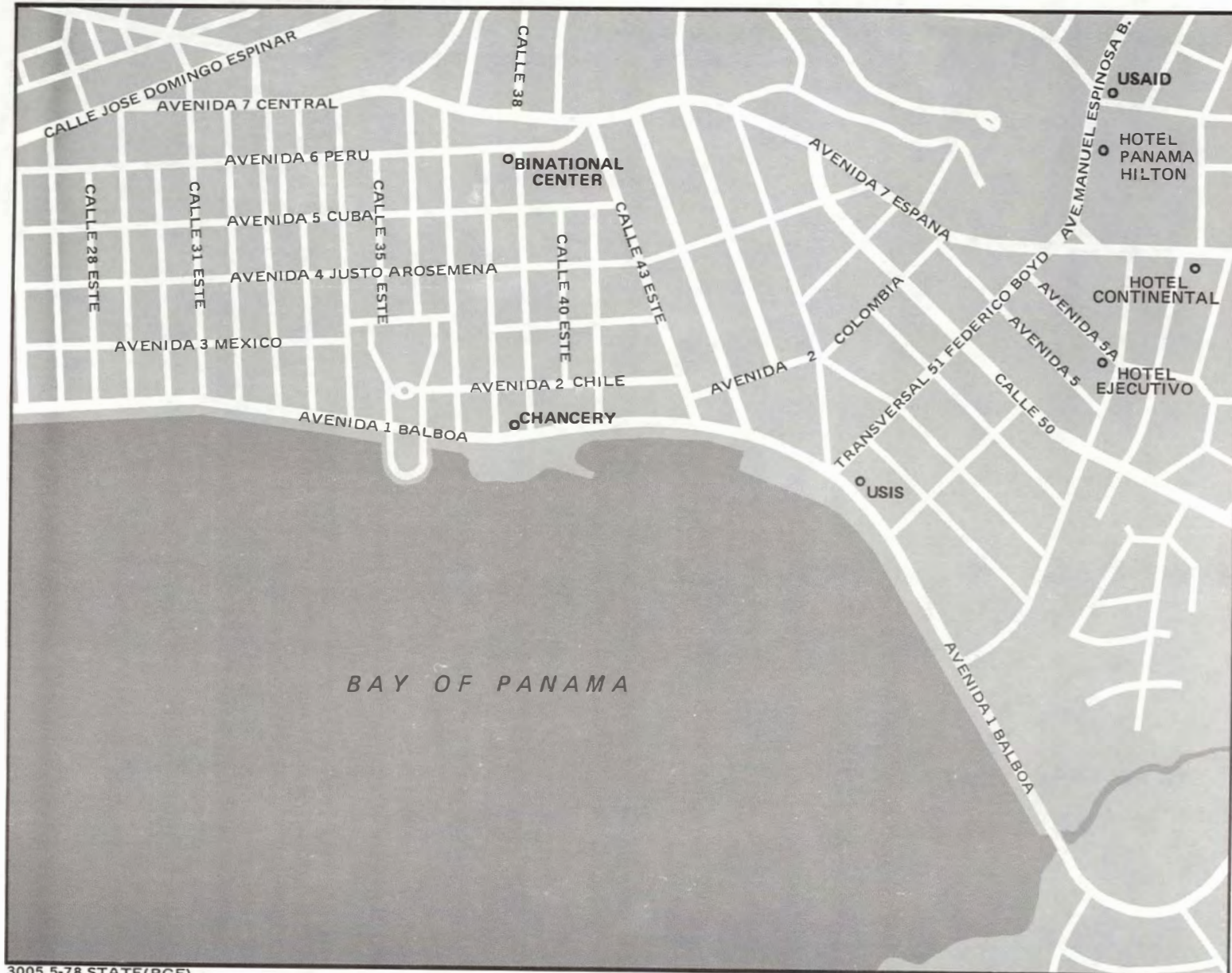
Sunset will occur at 1839 hours local on June 16, 1978.

PANAMA

Panama Balboa (B/) is the official currency and exists only in the form of coins. The Balboa is on par with the U.S. dollar. The U.S. dollar constitutes the only paper currency used in Panama.

February 23, 1978

CENTRAL PANAMA



background NOTES

Panama

department of state * june 1978

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Panama

PEOPLE

Panama's population is the smallest of the Latin American countries. The culture, customs, and language of the Panamanians are basically Caribbean Spanish. English is widely used in Panama because of the influence of the Canal Zone and its American personnel.

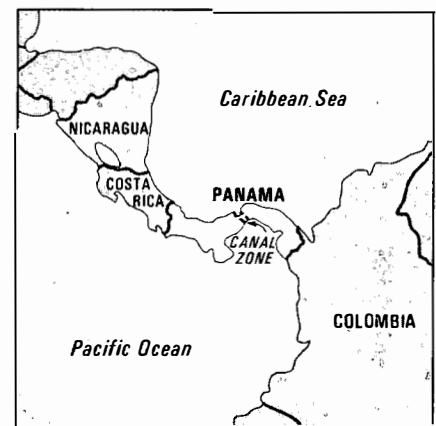
HISTORY

Columbus sighted Panama in 1501, and 12 years later Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed the isthmus and "dis-

covered" the Pacific Ocean. The Spanish later sent expeditions into Peru and Central America from ports it maintained on the isthmus.

Panama achieved independence from Spain in 1821 and thereafter joined the Confederation of Greater Colombia. In 1903 Panama proclaimed its own independence after Colombia rejected a treaty enabling the United States to build the Isthmian Canal.

A relatively small, elite group dominated Panamanian political and economic life until the last term of President Amulfo Arias, which began on October 1, 1968. Ten days later the



PROFILE

People

POPULATION: 1.8 million (1978 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 3.1% (1976). DENSITY: Approx. 62 per sq. mi. (24 per sq. km.). ETHNIC GROUPS: Mestizo (70%), Antillean Negro (14%), white (10%), Indian (6%). RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic (95%), Protestant (5%). LANGUAGES: Spanish (official), English. LITERACY: 82%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 59 yrs.

Geography

AREA: 29,209 sq. mi. (75,635 sq. km.), (excluding Canal Zone—552 sq. mi., 1,430 sq. km.); slightly smaller than S.C. CAPITAL: Panama City (pop. 438,000). OTHER CITIES: San Miguelito (139,000), Colón (85,600), David (70,700).

Government

TYPE: Centralized republic. INDEPENDENCE: November 3, 1903. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: October 11, 1972.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—President (Chief of State), Vice-President. *Legislative*—National Legislative Council, National Assembly of Community Representatives. *Judicial*—Supreme Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: A moratorium on organized political activity is in effect. SUFFRAGE: Universal adult over 18. ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS: 9 Provinces and 1 Territory.

FLAG: Four rectangles—lower left, blue; upper right, red; upper left, white with blue star in center; lower right, white with red star in center.

Economy

GDP: \$2.22 billion (1977 current prices). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 1.6% (1977 real growth). PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,252 (1977 current prices). PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: -1.5% (1977 real growth).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 29.3%. *Labor* 40%. *Products*—bananas, corn, sugar, rice, cattle.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 18%. *Products*—refined petroleum, sugar refining.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Geographic location, copper (yet to be exploited).

TRADE: *Exports*—\$227 million (1976 f.o.b.): bananas (27%), refined petroleum (29%), sugar (12%), shrimp (15%). *Partners*—US (44%), Canal Zone (12%). *Imports*—\$838 million (1976 c.i.f.): Crude oil (30%), capital goods (17%), food (7%). *Partners*—US (26%), Saudi Arabia (16%), Ecuador (16%), Venezuela (9%).

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 1 Balboa (B/1)=US\$1. (The US dollar is used as the Panamanian currency.)

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: *Total* \$796 million—Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and other countries and US loans and grants (1946-76). *US only*—\$501 million (1946-76).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UN and several of its specialized agencies, Organization of American States (OAS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the IDB.

National Guard, which had rarely intervened directly in political matters, overthrew President Arias and established a provisional junta government.

The National Guard Commander, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, was the ultimate power in the junta government, although two civilians, Demetrio Lakas and Arturo Sucre, were appointed as President and Vice President of the junta in 1969. Constitutional government was restored in October 1972 following nationwide elections in August for an Assembly of 505 Community Representatives. This body approved a revision of the 1946 Constitution and elected Lakas and Sucre as President and Vice President, respectively. It also vested extraordinary executive powers in Brig. Gen. Torrijos for a 6-year period.

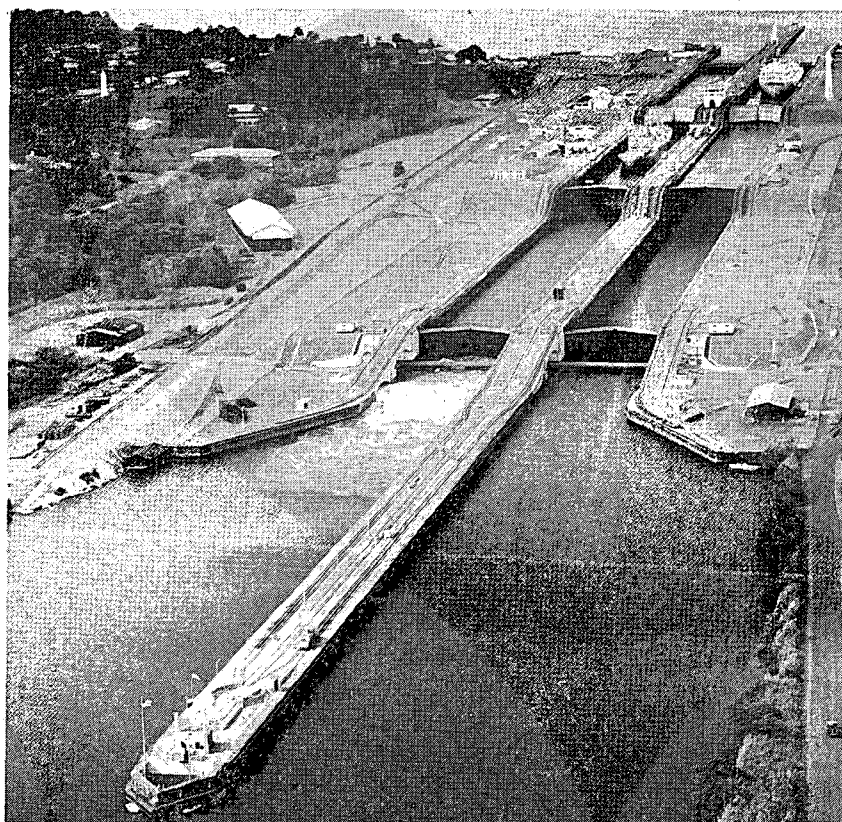
GEOGRAPHY

The Republic of Panama occupies the southern end of the isthmus that forms the land connection between North and South America. The country is bisected by a 10-mile (16 km.)-wide, 52-mile (83 km.)-long strip of territory known as the Canal Zone, over which exclusive jurisdiction was granted to the United States from Panama "in perpetuity" by a 1903 treaty.

Panama's topography is mostly mountainous (highest point 11,070 ft.; 3,374 m.) and hilly; two main mountain ranges form the backbone of the isthmus. The eastern regions are covered almost entirely by heavy tropical forests, and rainfall is heavy but generally seasonal. The eastern side has much higher precipitation and a less clearly defined dry season than the Pacific side.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Panama's Constitution of 1972 separates the government into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The legislative branch is made up of a National Assembly of Community Representatives, which meets once a year for 30 days. The Assembly is composed of one Representative from each of the 505 electoral districts, elected by universal adult suffrage for



Gatun locks of the Panama Canal.

6-year terms. A National Legislative Council performs legislative functions when the Assembly is not in session. The Council is made up of Brig. Gen. Torrijos, the President, the Vice President, the members of the Cabinet, eight Assembly Members, and the President of the Assembly.

The executive branch is composed of a President and a Vice President elected for 6-year terms by the Assembly. In October 1972 the Assembly vested in Brig. Gen. Torrijos special executive powers giving him the authority to approve contracts and agreements, appoint Cabinet ministers, and conduct foreign affairs.

A new National Assembly will be elected on August 6, 1978. In October 1978, General Torrijos' special powers will expire.

The judicial branch is organized under a nine-member Supreme Court.

The National Guard serves as both police and military and has an authorized strength of about 8,000. It is the only armed force in the country.

Since the 1968 coup, there has been a moratorium on organized political activity. The moratorium was formalized in March 1969 when the junta declared all parties "extinct" pending revision of the electoral code and "restructuring" of the party system.

Beginning with the national debate on the Panama Canal treaties, restrictions on political activities were relaxed considerably. There ensued a wide-ranging debate not only on the treaties but also on the government and its policies. Since the Panamanian plebiscite on the treaties on October 23, 1977, this open climate has continued. Laws restricting the freedoms of the media and assembly have been repealed, and the right to trial in all criminal cases has been restored.

The Government of Panama has stressed political and economic objectives favorable to the lower and middle classes and has endeavored to carry out programs which these classes will support.

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—The climate in Panama City and Colón is tropical, and lightweight clothing is recommended. The rainy season is from May through November.

Health—Sanitation conditions in Panama City and Colón are almost equal to those of the US. Good health facilities are available.

Customs—With regular passports, either a visa or a tourist card and a smallpox inoculation are required. *Health requirements change. Travelers should check latest information.*

Telecommunications—The telephone system in Panama City and Colón is good. Long-distance telephone service to the US and other overseas points is good.

Transportation—Panama is an international crossroads serving several international airlines and steamship companies. Flight time from Miami to Panama is 2½ hours. One can also drive from the US to Panama via the Inter-American Highway System. The Inter-American Highway is not completed past Panama City.

Panama City and Colón are connected by rail and road; the trip takes about 1 hour.

In Panama City taxis are plentiful and relatively inexpensive. Bus service is good, but generally crowded.

Ambassador to the U.S.—Gabriel Lewis Galindo
Ambassador to the U.N.—Jorge Illueca
Ambassador to the OAS—Nander Pitty

Panama maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2862 McGill Terrace NW., Washington, D.C. 20008 (tel. 202-483-1407), and Consulates in New York City; Augusta, Ga.; Baltimore; Boston; Houston, Dallas, and Brownsville, Tex.; Chicago; Detroit; Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco; Miami; Philadelphia; Portland, Maine; San Juan, Puerto Rico; and New Orleans.

ECONOMY

For centuries the economy of Panama has been oriented toward servicing transit trade and international commerce. In the past 50 years the major force in shaping the country's economic development has been the demand for goods and services generated by the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone. The greater part of the activity has been in the terminal cities, Colón and Panama City, where an advanced service-centered, commercially oriented, urban economy has developed.

Panama achieved rapid economic growth in the sixties and early seventies. Progress, however, was heavily concentrated in the urban areas. Nearly half the population still is engaged in subsistence agriculture and has little contact with the money economy of the country. Agricultural production and income are inadequate either as a source of supply to the nation or as a market for industrial products, and the market economy of Panama continues to depend heavily on external demand.

In the mid-seventies, Panama was subject to the worldwide recession triggered by the fourfold increase in the price of petroleum. Together with a simultaneous drop in private investment, this caused Panama's real growth to come to a virtual halt. The government is hopeful that the new canal treaties with the United States will provide a stable investment climate which will encourage private capital to return to Panama.

Panama's commodity trade deficit

is partly offset by earnings from the sale of goods and services to the Canal Zone. However, the contribution of the Canal Zone to Panama's economy has become less significant as the country's economy has developed.

Since 1968 Panama has developed into a major international financial center, capitalizing upon its liberal banking law and its location, good communications and transportation facilities, absence of exchange controls, and use of the dollar as currency. Panama is especially attractive to depositors from South America, because it is the principal banking center using the Spanish language. Since 1970 when the banking law went into effect, the number of banks licensed in Panama has increased from 25 to 81, with total assets at the end of 1976 at \$12.8 billion, up 31 percent from 1975.

In an effort to develop its hydro-electric potential, Panama has constructed the Bayano River dam east of Panama City. When the lake behind it is filled, the dam will be able to generate 150 megawatts of electricity per day.

The United States and Panama are cooperating on the construction of the final portion of the Pan American Highway which will connect North and South America by road. The final portion to be completed is the Darién Gap in Panama and Colombia. At the present time the road has reached the Río Canglón in Darién Province. The road will not be completed until suitable arrangements can be worked out to prevent the spread of hoof-and-mouth disease into North America from Colombia.

The development of a large copper deposit at Cerro Colorado in Chiriquí Province is still in the planning stage. The Government of Panama has entered into a joint venture with the Texasgulf Company which provides for an automatic termination of Texasgulf's participation after a specified number of years. If the deposit is developed and yields fulfill expectations, Panama could become an important exporter of copper in the 1980's. To provide power for Cerro Colorado's operation, Panama is constructing a large dam and power plant nearby at La Fortuna.

Principal Government Officials

President—Demetrio B. Lakas
Head of Government—Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos
Vice President—Gerardo González

Cabinet Ministers

Foreign Affairs—Nicolás González-Revilla
Planning and Economic Policy—Nicolás Ardito Barletta
Government and Justice—Jorge Castro
Finance and Treasury—vacant
Industry and Commerce—Julio Sosa
Education—Aristides Royo
Agricultural Development—Rubén Darfo Paredes
Labor and Social Welfare—Adolpho Ahumada Corcho

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Government of Panama maintains diplomatic relations with a wide range of governments. In recent years it has strengthened its relations with the five Central American countries and the democracies of South America. It also took steps to increase its ties with the so-called Third World nations in order to obtain broader support in the Canal treaty negotiations.

In November 1977, Panama announced its ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights.



Aerial view of Panama City

U.S.-PANAMA RELATIONS

The United States seeks to maintain a friendly relationship with Panama and wishes to cooperate with the Panamanian Government in promoting economic, political, and social development through its own and international agencies.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—William J. Jorden
Deputy Chief of Mission—Vacant

Counselor for Economic Affairs—
Daniel H. Daniels (acting)
Counselor for Political Affairs—T.
Elkin Taylor
Counselor for Commercial Affairs—
John G. Panos
Counselor for Consular Affairs—Harry
A. Quinn
Counselor for Administrative Affairs
—Virgil I. Moore
Public Affairs Officer—Stephen F.
Dachi
Director, U.S. AID Mission—Charles B.
Weinberg
Governor of the Canal Zone—Maj.
Gen. Harold R. Parfitt, USA
Commander in Chief, Southern Com-
mand—Lt. Gen. Dennis P.
McAuliffe, USA

The U.S. Embassy in Panama is located at Avenida Balboa at 38th Street, Panama City (tel. 25-3600).

THE NEW PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

Background Information

On September 7, 1977, President Carter signed two treaties dealing with the Panama Canal: (1) a basic treaty governing the operation and defense of the canal which extends through December 31, 1999 (Panama Canal Treaty), and (2) a treaty guaranteeing the permanent neutrality of the canal (Treaty on the Permanent Neutrality of the Panama Canal). The basic treaty is supported by separate agreements in implementation of its provisions concerning defense and operation of the canal.

In accordance with their Constitution, the Panamanian people approved the new treaties (66 percent to 32 percent) in a plebiscite held on October 23, 1977. The U.S. Senate approved the Neutrality Treaty on March 16, 1978, and the Panama Canal Treaty on April 18, 1978. They will enter into force 6 months after the exchange of ratifications becomes effective.

Purpose of the Treaties

The new treaties on the Panama Canal provide an entirely new basis for cooperation between the United States and Panama in the operation and defense of the Panama Canal. They will replace both the U.S.-Panama

Treaty of 1903 (the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty), which has governed canal operations since the waterway's construction, and its subsequent amendments of 1936 and 1955.

By concluding new treaties that protect U.S. interests and are responsive to Panamanian aspirations, the United States has reduced the tensions surrounding the canal issue in its relationship with Panama and provided a more satisfactory environment for the operation of the canal.

The Existing System

Under the 1903 treaty, the United States has total control of canal operations. The United States also administers the Canal Zone—an area of Panamanian territory 5 miles (8 km.) wide on either side of the canal. In this area Panama has sovereignty while the United States permanently has all the rights, power, and authority which it would possess if it were the sovereign of the territory. This arrangement is deeply resented in Panama and has been a liability in our relations with Latin America and with many other nations of the world.

The Panama Canal enterprise is divided into the Canal Zone Government, which is responsible for all civil government functions in the zone, and the Panama Canal Company, which operates the waterway and supporting installations. These agencies are under

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general guide to the material published on Panama. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

American University. *Area Handbook for Panama*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission. *Interoceanic Canal Studies 1970*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

Bunau-Varilla, Philippe. *From Panama to Verdun*. Philadelphia: Dorrance and Co., 1940.

Center for Defense Information. "The Panama Canal: Old Myths and New Realities," *The Defense Monitor*, v. 5:6, Aug. 1976.

Council of the Americas. *United States, Panama and the Panama Canal*. New York, 1976.

Department of State. *Current Policy*, no. 9 (revised). January 1977.

—. *Historical Study: Treaty Rights Acquired by the United States To Construct the Panama Canal*. Dec. 1975.

—. Selected Documents, no. 6C.

The Meaning of the New Panama Canal Treaties (contains the texts of the two new treaties).

—. Selected Documents, no. 6B. *Documents Associated With the Panama Canal Treaties*.

Duval, Miles P., Jr. *And the Mountains Will Move: The Story of the Building of the Panama Canal*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1947.

Howarth, David. *Panama*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966.

LaFeber, Walter. *The Panama Canal: The Crisis in Perspective*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1978.

Looney, Robert E. *The Economic Development of Panama*. New York: Praeger, 1976.

McCullough, David. *The Path Between the Seas—The Creation of the Panama Canal 1870-1914*. Simon & Schuster, 1977.

Rosenfeld, Stephen S. "The Panama Negotiations—A Close-Run Thing." *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 54, October 1975.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. *Report on the Panama Canal Treaties*, Ex. Rept. 95-12. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, Feb. 3, 1978.

However, during 1972 the primary concern of the Panamanian leadership was the political restructuring of the country. Consequently, the negotiations were not resumed until December 1972 when a U.S. delegation traveled to Panama. These talks were not productive. Panama presented the United States with a comprehensive response to the offer of December 1971, but it became evident that the agreement would require further intensive negotiation.

In March 1973, the U.N. Security Council, at the invitation of Panama, then serving a 2-year term as a temporary Council member, met in Panama. Panama used a Security Council meeting in Panama to criticize the U.S. posture on the canal question and sought a resolution supporting its position. The United States vetoed the resolution on the grounds that it was not only unbalanced and incomplete but also involved the United Nations in a bilateral matter under amicable negotiation.

In September 1973 Ambassador at Large Ellsworth Bunker was appointed the Chief U.S. Negotiator for the treaty talks. Ambassador Bunker's trips to Panama in late 1973 and early 1974 resulted in a Joint Statement of Principles signed in February 1974 by Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Tack. The principles formed a general outline upon which the new treaty was based.

In January 1977, after a meeting with then Foreign Minister Boyd in Washington, Secretary Vance announced the Carter Administration's acceptance of the Joint Statement of Principles as the continuing basis for the negotiations. Also in February, President Carter appointed Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz as his personal representative and co-negotiator with Ambassador Bunker in the treaty talks. The Department of Defense was an active participant in the negotiations and was represented by Lt. General Welborn G. Dolvin.

On September 7, 1977, President Carter and General Torrijos signed the two treaties at a ceremony held at the Headquarters of the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C. Senate debate on the Panama Canal treaties lasted 38 days, the longest treaty debate in the Senate's history.

the direction of the Governor, who is appointed by the U.S. President. The Governor administers the Canal Zone Government and is President of the Panama Canal Company. Residence in the zone is restricted by treaty to persons and their dependents connected with the operation, maintenance, and defense of the canal.

History of the Negotiations

The focal point of Panama's policy has been the canal. Panamanians have long been dissatisfied with the 1903 treaty and its amendments, and the conclusion of new canal treaties was one of their priority goals. The riots of January 1964 brought this long-standing dissatisfaction to a head and caused Panama to break diplomatic relations with the United States for a period of nearly 4 months.

Upon the reestablishment of relations in April 1964, the two governments agreed to appoint Special Ambassadors with sufficient powers to seek a prompt resolution of the conflict. Negotiations began shortly thereafter.

In June 1967, the U.S. and Panamanian negotiators completed preparation of the three draft treaties dealing with the existing canal, a possible sea-level canal in Panama, and defense matters. These draft treaties were not acted upon by either government, and in 1970 the Panamanian Government publicly rejected them.

Intensive negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty resumed in June 1971. By year's end, the United States had presented a treaty offer covering most of the relevant issues. The Panamanian negotiators carried the offer to Panama for review in December 1971.

President Carter will visit Panama on June 16 to deliver the instruments of ratification. Under the terms of a Senate reservation, the exchange cannot become effective before March 31, 1979, or on passage of implementing legislation, whichever comes first.

Basic U.S. Objectives

In negotiating the new treaty, the United States proceeded on the basis that its national interest lay in assuring that the canal continues to be efficiently operated, secure, neutral, and open to all nations on a non-discriminatory basis. Fundamental to this objective was the cooperation of Panama.

TREATY PROVISIONS

Canal Operations

— The United States will have responsibility for canal operations during the period of the basic treaty.

— It will continue to have access to and the rights to use all land and water areas and facilities necessary for the operation and maintenance of the canal during the basic treaty period.

— It will act through a U.S. Government agency which will replace the Panama Canal Company. A policy-level committee of five Americans and four Panamanians will comprise the Board of Directors. Until 1990, the Canal Administrator will be an American, and the Deputy Administrator will be a Panamanian. Beginning in 1990, the Canal Administrator will be a Panamanian, and the Deputy Administrator will be an American. Panamanian board members and the Panamanian Deputy Administrator/Administrator will be proposed by Panama and appointed by the United States. Panamanians will participate increasingly in the canal's operation at all levels.

The Canal Zone

Panama will assume general territorial jurisdiction over the present Canal Zone at the treaty's start. U.S. criminal jurisdiction over its nationals will be phased down during the first 30 months of the treaty. Thereafter, Panama will exercise primary criminal jurisdiction with the understanding

that it may waive jurisdiction to the United States. U.S. citizen employees and their dependents charged with crimes will be entitled to procedural guarantees and will be permitted to serve any sentences in the United States in accordance with a reciprocal arrangement.

Defense and National Security

— The United States will have primary responsibility for the canal's defense during the canal treaty's term (until the year 2000). Panama will participate in defense, and, at the treaty's end, our military presence will cease.

— A Status of Forces Agreement similar to such agreements elsewhere in the world will cover the activities and presence of our military forces.

— The United States will continue to have access to and the rights to use all land and water areas and installations necessary for the defense of the canal during the basic treaty period.

— Under the terms of the Neutrality Treaty, Panama and the United States will maintain indefinitely a regime providing for the permanent neutrality of the canal including nondiscriminatory access and tolls for merchant and naval vessels of all nations.

— U.S. and Panamanian warships will be entitled to expeditious passage through the canal at all times without regard to the type of propulsion or cargo carried.

— Our continuing freedom of action to maintain the canal's neutrality will not be limited by the treaty.

Economic Factors

The treaty's financial provisions involve no congressional appropriations for payments to Panama. Instead, during the treaty's life Panama will receive, exclusively from canal revenues:

— An annual payment of 30 cents (to be adjusted periodically for inflation) per Panama Canal ton transiting the canal, and

— A fixed sum of \$10 million per annum and an additional \$10 million per year if canal traffic and revenues permit.

In addition the United States will cooperate with Panama outside the treaty to promote Panama's development and stability. To this end, the United States has pledged its best efforts to arrange for an economic program of loans, loan guarantees, and credits to be implemented over the next several years under existing statutory programs. This economic cooperation program will include up to \$200 million in Export-Import Bank credits, up to \$75 million in Agency for International Development (AID) housing guarantees, and \$20 million in Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) loan guarantees.

Panama would also receive up to \$50 million in foreign military credits over a period of 10 years, under existing statutory programs, to improve its ability to assist in the canal's defense.

No major increase is contemplated in AID loans and grants.

Private businesses and nonprofit activities in the present Canal Zone will be able to continue their operations on the same terms applicable elsewhere in Panama.

A joint authority will coordinate port and railroad activities.

Employees

U.S. citizen employees will enjoy rights and protections similar to those extended to U.S. Government employees elsewhere abroad. Terms and conditions of employment will in general be no less favorable than those in force immediately prior to the start of the treaty. There will be no discrimination on the basis of nationality, sex, or race for basic wages and fringe benefits.

Seventy-three percent of the current work force of the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government is Panamanian. It is our intention and treaty obligation to train Panamanians in all areas of canal operation in anticipation of their assuming full responsibility in the year 2000. Therefore, we have agreed to set a target for reducing the current U.S. work force by 20 percent over the first 5 years of the treaty. This goal can and will be met through normal attrition.

The activities of the Canal Zone Government will be discontinued

under the new treaty. Some employees will transfer to other agencies in Panama. Those who are separated will be provided severance pay and relocation allowances. The Civil Service Commission will establish a special job placement program for U.S. citizens. In addition, the United States will provide an appropriate optional early

retirement program with liberalized eligibility requirements and retirement annuities.

New Sea-level Canal

Panama and the United States commit themselves jointly to study

the feasibility of a sea-level canal and, if they agree that such a canal is necessary, to negotiate mutually agreeable terms for its construction. In addition, the United States will have the right throughout the term of the basic treaty to add a third lane of locks to increase the capacity of the existing canal.

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POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Agreement on new treaties to replace the 1903 Treaty is an historic event for the United States and Panama.

Large problems, however, remain in Panama: (a) lingering Panamanian bitterness with the Senate debate; (b) a stagnant economy, high unemployment and large public debt; (c) high expectations of benefits from the treaties including lingering dissatisfaction that the toll structure will not be established so as to guarantee the annual \$10 million contingency payment; and (d) political uncertainty.

The last two days of debate and the Senate leadership reservation to the Panama Canal Treaty served to reaffirm our commitment not to intervene in Panama's internal affairs. Already the treaty issue is receding as other questions concerning Panama's future press for attention.

The economy has been at almost zero growth since 1975. Panama's very large national debt required 34 percent of the government's current income to service in 1977. Unemployment is at least 12 percent, with higher rates in the cities. This economic recession was brought on primarily by the energy crisis and world recession of 1974 and 1975. Government attempts to stimulate the economy through intensified public investment have been offset by declining private investment. The government hopes approval of the treaties will restore investor confidence by removing that uncertainty about Panama's future. Approval of the treaties will encourage new investment, helping the economy, but prudent management by the government, and external financing will be needed, as well, to deal with the country's serious fiscal problem.

At the same time, Panama is entering a period of political decision. The return of some exiles and the latitude extended to political parties has brought vocal opposition to the government for the first time in ten years. The degree of support for the old line political parties, however, is uncertain. (Three of the four major political parties have consistently opposed the treaties although their position is motivated largely by hostility to Torrijos' government.) On August 6,

Panama will hold elections for its National Assembly, and the new Assembly will elect a new President in October. Torrijos' extraordinary power under the present constitution lapses on October 11, and his own plans are uncertain.



In the Canal Zone, Americans are undecided about their future plans. Feelings of bitterness are mixed with resignation. Critical for their morale will be passage of favorable provisions for retirement and employment benefits in the implementing legislation.

The presence of other Latin American Chiefs of State, and OAS Secretary-General Orfila, for the treaty event will offer an opportunity to address major hemispheric issues, these leaders As a group they have been strongly supportive of the new treaties and, more generally, of our overall policy thrust in the area.

Canal Zone



502461 1-76 (541676)
Transverse Mercator Projection
Scale 1:400,000

 Railroad
 Road
 Airport

PROVISIONS OF THE PANAMA TREATIES

The first of the new treaties (formally called "Panama Canal Treaty") terminates and supersedes previous treaties related to the canal. It also spells out ways in which the canal is to be operated and defended until the year 2000:

-- The United States retains control of canal operations and defense until the end of the century, but with increasing Panamanian participation. The Panamanians--who already make up more than 70 percent of the work force--will thus have ample preparation to take over responsibility in 2000.

-- The Canal Zone as an entity ceases to exist, and Panama assumes general jurisdiction over the area; but the United States retains the right to use all land and water areas and installations necessary for the operation, maintenance, and defense of the canal until the end of the century. This means that the United States retains bases to provide full security for the canal until then. In allowing Panama to assume jurisdiction over the Zone, the United States is not giving up sovereignty over territory which belongs to us, like Alaska or the Louisiana territory. Legally the Zone has always remained Panamanian territory and the United States has never had sovereignty over it, merely treaty rights within it.

-- The Canal is to be operated by a United States Government agency called the Panama Canal Commission, with five American and four Panamanian directors, all appointed by the United States. Until 1990 the Canal Administrator (chief executive officer) will be American with a Panamanian deputy; thereafter the Administrator will be Panamanian with an American deputy. Through the Commission the United States will be able to set tolls until the end of the century. Increased economic benefits to Panama under the treaty will come exclusively from a share in these canal tolls, not from the United States taxpayer.

-- The treaty has extensive provisions concerning personnel. While providing more opportunities for Panamanians at all levels, it contains a number of safeguards for United-States-citizen employees, who are assured of rights and protections similar to those which United States Government employees have elsewhere abroad. United States criminal jurisdiction over American citizens is to be phased down during the first three years of the treaty, but United-States-citizen employees and dependents charged with crimes will have procedural guarantees and will be able to serve any sentences in the United States.

-- The two countries agree to study the feasibility of constructing a sea-level canal in Panama. If the study indicates that such a canal is necessary--and such a study will include examination of environmental impacts--the two parties will agree on terms for construction. As United States' studies

have shown, the best routes for a sea-level canal--which, if feasible, would be easier to operate and defend than the present lock canal and could handle bigger ships--lie in Panama.

-- The treaty provides for payments to Panama as follows: a share of tolls (depending on the level of traffic, this would initially yield \$40 to \$50 million per year); an annuity of \$10 million; and up to an additional \$10 million if canal revenues permit. All these payments are exclusively from canal revenues.

From 1946 through 1975, Panama received \$647 million in development loans and other assistance from all sources, chiefly from the United States. To promote Panama's economic development, the United States' contribution will be stepped up through a program of loans, loan guarantees, and credits totalling approximately \$295 million over the next five years. These financial arrangements will involve no grants and no gifts from the United States; they will all be repaid by Panama with interest. Because of "Buy American" provisions, this economic cooperation package will bring substantial benefits to United States' business and labor. While the package developed out of the treaty negotiations, it lies outside the treaties and imposes no treaty obligations on the United States.

In addition, to assist Panama to develop a capability for canal defense, the United States will make available military credits totalling \$50 million over a ten-year period.

The second treaty is entitled "Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal." Under this regime of neutrality the canal is to remain open to merchant and naval vessels of all nations indefinitely without discrimination as to conditions or tolls. It is in Panama's own financial interest--and in the interest of its close democratic South American friends who rely on the canal most heavily--that the canal remain open to all, with competitively low tolls so as to encourage maximum use and income.

The Neutrality Treaty does not give the United States the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Panama, an independent sovereign state. It does, however, give the United States and Panama responsibility to insure that the canal remains open and secure to ships of all nations at all times. Each of the two countries shall have the discretion to take whatever action deemed necessary, in accordance with its constitutional processes to defend the canal against any threat to the permanent regime of neutrality. They each, therefore, shall have the right to act against any aggression or threat directed against the canal or against the peaceful transit of vessels through it.

The Neutrality Treaty further provides that United States' and Panamanian warships and auxiliary vessels shall be entitled to transit the canal expeditiously. This has been interpreted by both governments to mean as quickly as possible and without any impediment, going to the head of the line if necessary.

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY COOPERATION PROGRAM

A note from Secretary Vance to the Panamanian Ambassador on September 7, 1977, stated that the United States was prepared to develop an economic program for Panama that would consist of loans, guarantees, and credits of up to \$295 million. This economic cooperation program grew out of negotiations on treaty economic arrangements but is not dependent on the new Treaties.

The proposed package would include:

- up to \$200 million in Export-Import Bank credits over five years beginning October 1977;
- up to \$75 million in AID housing investment guarantees over a five-year period;
- up to \$20 million in Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) guarantees for borrowing by Panama's public development bank.

Each element of the economic program will be considered on its own merits in accordance with established program criteria.

Since the economic cooperation program deals only with loans, guarantees, and credits, no appropriated funds are required.

In addition to the economic cooperation program, the Secretary's note to the Panamanian Ambassador also agreed to consider a military sales credit program of up to \$50 million over a ten-year period to improve Panama's National Guard capability in the defense of the Canal. The military assistance program would require \$5 million in appropriated funds during the ten-year period for a Treasury reserve fund as a guarantee for the loan from the Federal Financing Bank. Force development planning will be required between Panama and the United States, to develop an appropriate program. We do not anticipate that Panama will wish to move as rapidly on this part of the package as with economic cooperation, because of its large debt problem. Panama turned down a proposed 1978 credit guarantee of \$1.0 million for Foreign Military Sales to avoid further increasing its public debt at this time.

The United States will begin to negotiate specific project agreements pursuant to the foregoing programs upon an exchange of notes between the two countries. This exchange is contemplated during your visit.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE

The U.S. has been the principal supplier of military equipment and training to Panama throughout the country's history. The Panamanian National Guard (Guardia Nacional), in addition to being an important political factor in Panama, has slowly developed a police and a light infantry capability. Some expansion and considerable modernization will be required for the Guardia Nacional to play a meaningful role in defending the Canal.

Grant military equipment aid from FY 1950 to 1977, has only been \$4.6 million. Grant training during the same period totaled only \$3.9 million. Guaranteed loans to Panama of \$.5 million in FY 1976, and \$2.5 million in FY 1977 were authorized but not used in any appreciable amount for new purchases probably because of the reluctance of Panama to assume significant debt at this time.

Panama's only major commercial transaction for the Guardia Nacional was for sixteen Cadillac-Gage armored cars in 1976. These have been delivered but not put on public display -- presumably because of possible adverse reaction to the expenditure of such funds for military equipment during a period of economic stagnation.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN PANAMA

In its report to the Congress on the human rights situation in Panama, the Department of State noted, "Panama's human rights record has improved since the politically turbulent period of 1968-1972. Progress was especially pronounced in 1977, as the government took several important actions, including steps toward restoration of the right to trial in all cases."

Subsequently, February 9, 1978, the Panamanian government announced that new laws had been enacted to repeal the press law while continuing to provide legal protection against libel and slander.

On April 18, in his speech marking the Senate's approval of the Panama Canal Treaty, General Torrijos declared that all of the Panamanian exiles could return to the country. This announcement fulfilled a promise he had made to Senator Robert C. Byrd in November 1977. On April 24, a number of important exiles arrived in Panama from Miami, Mexico City, and Caracas. Perhaps the most important, Arnulfo Arias, the man deposed by the National Guard in 1968, plans to return to Panama on June 10.

Although the moratorium on partisan political activity is still in force, the political parties continue to have organizational meetings and are operating openly. They have not, however, been permitted to participate with slates on the ballot in the August 6 elections to the National Assembly of Community Representatives, and their ultimate status is still not clear.

The constitutional mandate of the present National Assembly will expire in October. After the new assembly is seated it will elect a new President and Vice President of the Republic. Although some of the political parties are boycotting the electoral campaign to protest the continued moratorium on organized political activities, the response to the opening of nominations for seats in the Assembly has been strong. The people seem to be taking more interest in this election than they did in the 1972 elections because they perceive that the new Assembly will play a more active role in Panama's political life than has the present one. The Panamanian Government has invited the OAS to send observers for the August 6 elections.

UNITED STATES TRADE AND DIRECT INVESTMENT WITH PANAMA

Traditionally, the United States is Panama's most important trading partner supplying over one-third of Panama's imports, excluding petroleum products. In 1977, the United States exports to Panama amounted to \$346 million and our imports from Panama totaled \$160 million. Among Panama's major imports are machinery and equipment, automobiles and trucks, chemicals, grains, vegetable oils, processed foods and paper products. The Panamanian market, which is strongly United States oriented should continue to offer new expanded opportunities for trade and investment particularly now that the uncertainty of Treaty ratification has been removed.

United States direct investment in Panama amounted to \$1,957 million in January 1977. This figure represents the third highest for United States direct investment in the Western Hemisphere following Brazil (\$5.4 billion) and Mexico (\$2.9 billion). Venezuela ranked fourth with \$1.5 billion in United States direct investments. The major categories for United States investment include finance and insurance (\$785 million), trade (\$512 million), chemicals (\$107 million), petroleum (\$94 million), transportation (\$45 million) other industries (\$415 million).

Panama encourages direct foreign investment and imposes few restrictions on foreign investors. There are no foreign exchange controls and Panama's liberal banking laws place a minimum of restrictions on off-shore banking activities. No limitations are imposed upon ownership by foreigners with the exception that ownership of retail trade enterprises is limited to Panamanian citizens and the present government policy reserves public utilities to state ownership. The ratification of the Panama Canal Treaties is expected to provide a significant boost to the economy by removing a major element of uncertainty which has had a restraining effect on both foreign and domestic investment.

ILLCIT NARCOTICS

The issue of drug trafficking through Panama was widely discussed during the national debate over the treaties. It left the impression that Panama is now an important transit point for narcotics. This is a false impression.

Panama's image as a drug trafficking center developed in the early years of this decade when some Panamanians became couriers in the heroin trafficking network centered in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, called the Southern Connection. The heroin came from Turkish opium refined in France. It was this conspiracy in which General Torrijos' brother, Moises, Panama's Ambassador to Spain, was implicated and indicted by a grand jury in New York. The Southern Connection was broken a number of years ago when a Panamanian courier was apprehended in the United States and disclosed the names of some of the ring leaders of the operation. The key figures from the Southern Connection, none of them Panamanians, subsequently were killed by local authorities in narcotics raids in Mexico and South America or expelled to the United States where they were convicted and are now serving prison terms. This coincided with Turkey's ban on opium poppy cultivation and the crackdown in France on heroin laboratories that dried up the source of supply for the remnants of the Southern Connection. Heroin from Latin America now comes almost entirely from Mexico, without passing through Panama.

Today, only cocaine and marijuana from South America would possibly pass through Panama, and, in fact, it is not a significant trade route for either of these drugs. Neither is produced in Panama in any significant quantity.

Panama has been very cooperative in the international drug control effort. The government strictly enforces its criminal laws against drug trafficking. The principal seizures and most arrests occur at Tocumen International Airport and concern drugs in transit from other countries. DEA reports that its relations with Panamanian narcotics officers are very close and productive.

Panama has also cooperated vigorously with the United States in its efforts to interdict the flow of narcotics at sea. On several occasions over the past two years, the Panamanian Government has given the United States the permission to stop, board, search and, if contraband is found, seize ships of Panamanian registry ships on the high seas. This cooperation has served to reduce the value of the Panamanian flag of convenience for marijuana runners.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence reviewed all the relevant documents in DEA files and charges suggesting General Torrijos was involved in drug traffic. The Committee chaired by Senator Birch Bayh, concluded that the investigations have not disclosed any evidence to indicate "that a given Panamanian official has, or has not, engaged in narcotics trafficking." It did note, "Intelligence linking General Omar Torrijos to drug trafficking has been largely second-hand and of varying reliability." The Committee's investigation "turned up no conclusive evidence that could be used in a court of law." The Senate Intelligence Report noted that "Torrijos knew of trafficking by government officials and failed to stop his brother's activities."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

The Panama Canal Treaty (Article IX, paragraph 11) provides that the United States and Panama will enter into a prisoner exchange treaty. The Canal Treaty does not specify any time-frame for the conclusion of a prisoner transfer treaty. However, it is strongly in the United States interest that we implement this provision promptly since the prisoner transfer will provide added assurance to our employees in the Canal Zone that they will not be mistreated when Panama assumes jurisdiction.

To this end, we have provided the Panamanian Government with a proposed text of such a treaty. It closely parallels the text of the Treaty we recently agreed upon with Bolivia (which in turn is modelled on our treaty with Mexico). We have asked that the Government of Panama consider our proposed text and have indicated our desire to negotiate a final text after your visit. At this point, we have no reason to believe there will be any major complications either in the negotiations with the Government of Panama or in obtaining approval of the treaty by the United States Senate.

THE PANAMA AID PROGRAM

The purpose of the Panama AID Program is to support Panamanian Government efforts to alleviate those constraints inhibiting the rural and urban poor from a fuller participation in the economy.

In education, AID resources are assisting the Government in developing a practical basic curriculum and technical training system more relevant to Panama's development needs.

AID is also assisting the Panamanians in expanding and improving their rural health delivery system so that health facilities and services are more accessible to its poor and needy citizens.

In agriculture, AID assistance efforts focus on the development of market towns, cooperatives, marketing facilities, infrastructure and regional integrated rural development programs.

AID is also financing low income housing at a number of locations throughout Panama. The latter includes substantial slum upgrading efforts in Panama's principal urban areas.

The following tabulation summarizes AID development assistance and other USG resources (in millions \$) administered through the Agency for International Development or one of its predecessor agencies since 1946:

<u>Development Assistance</u>	<u>Thru FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978 Estimated</u>	<u>FY 1979 Proposed</u>
AID Loans	184.6	20.00	15.00
AID Grants	65.7	.82	1.05
Sub Total AID	250.30	20.82	16.06
<u>Public Law 480 Title II</u>	<u>18.50</u>	<u>1.80</u>	<u>1.56</u>
<u>Housing Investment Guarantees</u>	<u>43.60</u>	<u>5.20</u>	<u>25.00</u>
<u>Total AID Administered Assistance</u>	<u>312.40</u>	<u>27.82</u>	<u>42.61</u>

As of September 30, 1977, Panama had received almost \$173 per capita in development assistance. This level makes Panama the highest per capita AID recipient in Latin America and the seventh highest per capita recipient in the world.

CEMETERIES

The future status of cemeteries where Americans are buried in the Canal Zone has been a matter of special interest for veterans organizations and some members of Congress.

Basic Data

Two cemeteries are involved. The Mt. Hope Cemetery, located on the Atlantic side near the Panamanian city of Colon, is the burial site for 38,452 persons, of whom 1,508 are Americans (including 175 veterans). The Corozal Cemetery, situated on the Pacific side of the Zone, contains the graves of 15,932 persons, of whom 3,395 are Americans (including 734 veterans).

On the effective date of the Treaties, the Mt. Hope Cemetery will pass to Panama. The Corozal Cemetery is now programmed to remain under U.S. military control until December 31, 1999.

Randolph Reservation

In approving the Neutrality Treaty, the Senate adopted a reservation sponsored by Senator Randolph and supported by the Administration, providing for the future of Americans, buried in the Zone. The United States and Panama are to begin negotiations prior to the entry into force of the treaty for the American Battle Monuments Commission to administer indefinitely that a portion of Corozal Cemetery in which Americans are buried. Arrangements for administration of the cemetery will include display of the U.S. flag. Americans interred at Mt. Hope will be transferred to Corozal, unless there is objection from next-of-kin. Provision will also be made for reinterment in the United States at U.S. Government expense of Americans buried in both Corozal and Mt. Hope if the next-of-kin desire.

The Panamanian Government has informed us that it accepts the Randolph Reservation. We anticipate no difficulty negotiating the necessary agreements with Panama.

PANAMANIAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR THE CANAL ZONE

Panamanian Government planners consider the new treaty as a transitional instrument with a progressive transfer of functions to Panama during the treaty's term. They see, first, a progressive institutional development whereby Panama is prepared to assume its new responsibilities vis-a-vis the Canal; and, second, a simultaneous national economic and social development effort to exploit the advantages of Panama's geographic position.

Panamanian planners have proposed the creation of a "Canal Authority" which would oversee the activities of operational agencies and the Panamanian private sector in what is now the Canal Zone. This body would retain the power, now exercised by the Governor of the Canal Zone, to issue land-use licenses for Canal Zone land. At present, Panamanian planners do not foresee early alienation of title to land to private enterprise.

These planners are already considering investment projects which would integrate the Canal Zone area into the Panamanian economy. Projects, such as port development, industrial and commercial expansion, land transportation, urban development and tourism and recreational projects, have been planned for both the Pacific and Atlantic sides of what is now the Canal Zone.

RETIREMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR CANAL ZONE EMPLOYEES

One of the main concerns of the U.S. negotiators during the negotiating process was to obtain fair and adequate employment protection for the present Canal workforce.

The new Panama Canal Treaty contains a number of labor protection clauses:

- in general, terms and conditions of employment no less favorable than those currently in force.
- right of employees to collective bargaining
- continued employment in transferred activities with DOD and Republic of Panama to the maximum extent feasible,
- commitment to optional early retirement

However, since the Panama Canal Commission, which will have responsibility for labor relations, will be a U.S. Government agency, the Treaty reserves jurisdiction over labor matters including implementation of Treaty provisions, to the U.S. Government. Provisions concerning labor which require a change in existing law are contained in the proposed implementing legislation. The most important of these are:

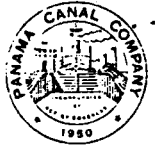
- authorization for the Civil Service Commission to institute a government-wide job placement program;
- educational travel benefits increased to one round trip each year instead of a single round trip as now authorized;
- cost of living adjustments to offset loss of commissary and PX privileges;
- liberalized retirement benefits which lower eligibility requirements and compute retirement annuities at a higher rate than current legislation provides.

Retirement benefits have been the most contentious issue between the labor organizations and the Administration during the treaty negotiations. The Treaty will adversely affect elements of the Canal workforce and, therefore, the legislation proposes a retirement program which, although less liberal than that sought by Canal Zone labor organizations, is generous by normal Civil Service standards.

Our proposal would provide a full annuity to those:
(a) who are involuntarily separated with 20 years service or 18 years service and 48 years of age; or (b) who voluntarily retire with 23 years of service or 18 years of service and 48 years of age. Those who stay with the Commission will have their annuity computed at a higher rate (2 1/2 %) for each year of service after the effective date of the treaty. Still, Canal Zone employees are not fully satisfied with these terms.



THE PANAMA CANAL



In 1524, Charles V of Spain ordered the first survey of a proposed canal route through the Isthmus of Panama. More than three centuries passed before the first construction was started. The French labored 20 years, beginning in 1880, but disease and financial problems defeated them.

In 1903, Panama gained its independence from Colombia. Shortly thereafter, Panama and the United States signed a treaty in which the United States guaranteed Panama's independence and paid her \$10 million. On May 4, 1904, the United States purchased the French Canal Company rights and properties for \$40 million and began construction. The huge project was completed in 10 years at a cost of about \$387 million.

The SS *Ancon* made the first official ocean-to-ocean transit on August 15, 1914. In fiscal year 1976 there were 13,201 transits, of which 12,280 were oceangoing vessels of more than 300 Panama Canal net tons. During the year, transiting ships carried 117,402,325 long tons of cargo and paid \$134,987,867 in tolls and toll credits. The pre-World War II years traffic peak was 7,479 vessels in 1939.

The highest Canal tolls is \$50,216.75, paid by the German container ship *Tokio Express* on May 16, 1976. Highest passenger ship toll is \$42,077.88, paid by the *Queen Elizabeth 2* on her first transit March 25, 1975. Lowest toll is 36 cents, paid by Richard Halliburton for swimming the Canal in 1928.

The longest ship to transit is the *San Juan Prospector*, an ore-bulk-oil carrier. The vessel, which is 973 feet long with a beam of 106 feet, transited in April 1973.

The largest passenger vessel to transit the Canal is the British flag vessel *Queen Elizabeth 2*. Her gross tonnage is 65,683 with a length of 963 feet and a beam of 105 feet. Record cargo carried through the Canal was aboard the bulk carrier *Melodic*, which transited November 29, 1973, with 61,078 long tons of coal. The widest ships to transit are the U.S.S. *New Jersey* and her sister ships (880 feet in length and 108 feet in beam). Deepest draft authorized through the Canal is 40 feet.

Tolls are levied on a net tonnage basis, Panama Canal measurement. Effective November 18, 1976, they were increased to \$1.29 a ton for laden ships and \$1.03 a ton for ships in ballast. A ship which would otherwise have to sail around "The Horn"

can save about 10 times the amount of her toll by using the Canal. The average toll is \$11,039.

The Canal cost the United States \$387 million to build. Of the gross investment of \$2.8 billion in the Canal enterprise over the years, some \$927 million has not been recovered. The Canal operation is self-sustaining. It covers the cost of its operations, pays the U.S. Treasury interest on the investment and finances its improvement program.

The Canal is approximately 50 miles long, deep water to deep water, and follows a northwesterly to southeasterly direction. The Canal Zone occupies a strip of land 10 miles wide—5 miles on each side from the center of the waterway. The Atlantic entrance is approximately 27 miles west of the Pacific entrance. A ship entering the Canal from the Atlantic sails at sea level from Cristobal Harbor to Gatun Locks, a distance of 7 miles. It is then lifted 85 feet to Gatun Lake in three lockages of "steps." From Gatun it sails, 85 feet above sea level, to Pedro Miguel, a distance of 31 miles. A single lockage at Pedro Miguel lowers the ship 31 feet to Miraflores Lake. A mile further south the vessel enters Miraflores Locks and, in two lockages, is lowered 54 feet to the Pacific Ocean level. A ship sails 4 miles to the Balboa port area before entering the outer harbor.

The average time for a ship in Canal waters (including time spent at the anchorage awaiting transit) is about 16-20 hours. The average time spent in transit from port to port is about 9 hours. The fastest transit, 3 hours and 53 minutes, was made by the German vessel *Bronskappel* on December 30, 1968.

The deepest excavations for the Canal were made through the section called Gaillard Cut (formerly Culebra), where the waterway passes through the Continental Divide between banks exceeding 300 feet in height in some areas. The "Cut" extends from Pedro Miguel Locks north to Gamboa and the edge of Gatun Lake. It is about 9 miles long and from this section alone excavations totaled more than 230 million cubic yards, a volume equivalent to a 12-foot-square shaft cut through the center of the earth.

The usable width of Gaillard Cut, originally 300 feet, has been widened to 500 feet. This involved the removal of an additional 50 million cubic yards of rock and earth, a volume equivalent to an 11-foot square shaft cut through the center of the moon.

It was in Gaillard Cut that the massive slides occurred which delayed the original Canal project and later closed the waterway five times. The greatest of these, the east and west Culebra slides, resulted in the removal of 35 million cubic yards of material. In 1915 the channel in this area was completely blocked by earth masses from either side which piled mud and rock debris to a height of 65 feet above water level across the Canal. It took 7 months to clear the waterway.

In Gaillard Cut one finds the spectacular view often seen in classic photographs of the Panama Canal. Gold Hill, on the east side, rises to an elevation of 662 feet above sea level or 577 feet above Canal water, while Contractor's Hill, on the opposite side, stands at 350 feet above sea level.

The saddle which originally connected these two hills, although selected for the Canal location as the lowest point on the Continental Divide, rose to the formidable elevation of 312 feet above sea level. From this height excavation was carried down to the present channel bottom of 40 feet above the sea.

In 1954 a crack appeared in the massive igneous rock forming Contractor's Hill and widened to threatening proportions. To safeguard the Canal against serious rockfall, 2.5 million cubic yards of rock were blasted and removed. This reduced the hill from its original elevation of 415.5 feet above sea level to its present elevation of 350 feet and eliminated the unstable rock mass adjacent to the Canal.

Gaillard Cut is named after Col. David Gaillard, who was in charge of this part of the Canal excavation until his death in 1913. In 1928 the impressive bronze plaque, now seen high on the rock face of Contractor's Hill, was erected in Colonel Gaillard's honor. This plaque measures 8 by 10 feet and weighs 1,200 pounds.

The engineers who made the original studies for a canal through the Isthmus of Panama at first favored a sea-level canal, but the tremendous amount of excavation required to dig Gaillard Cut through the Continental Divide, and the problems posed by such unprecedented depths of excavation, were largely responsible for their eventual decision to build a lock canal instead. However, the possibility of building a

sea-level waterway, either in Panama or elsewhere, has been explored in recent years.

A commission authorized by the Congress of the United States studied the possibility of building a new interoceanic canal at one of several possible locations. The possibilities considered included conversion of the present Canal to a sea-level waterway. Also considered were routes through the Darien regions of Panama and across the northern coast of Colombia. The commission reported to the President and made recommendations on the matter in December 1970, but no decision has been made. Meanwhile, though traffic is increasing and the number of large ships is ever greater, the present Panama Canal is meeting the demands of world commerce with greater efficiency than ever.

The town of Gamboa, located at the junction of the Chagres River and the Canal, is the headquarters of the Dredging Division. All types of floating equipment are operated for channel maintenance and improvement work. The large floating crane *Hercules*, also moored at Gamboa, is capable of lifting 250 long tons. It was built in Germany under contract prior to World War I and was towed across the Atlantic Ocean during World War I.

The locks chambers are 110 feet wide and 1,000 feet long. There are more than 1,000 ships in the world too large to enter the locks.

Water enters the locks through a system of main culverts which are the same size as the Hudson River tubes of the Penn Central railroad. From these main culverts, 10 sets of lateral culverts extend under the lock chambers from the side walls and 10 sets from the center wall. Each lateral culvert has a set of 5 holes, each measuring 4½ feet in diameter. As the water is released into the main culverts, it is diverted into the 20 lateral culverts and distributed through 100 holes in the floor of the chamber. For each ship transiting the Canal, about 52 million gallons of fresh water are used—fed by a gravity flow system through the locks and spilled into the ocean.

Gatun Dam was the largest earth dam in the world until the construction of Fort Peck Dam. Until Lake Mead was formed by the construction of Hoover Dam, Gatun Lake was the largest artificial body of water in the world.

U.S. Policy Goals and Achievements in Latin America

Basic Framework

Our approach toward Latin America and the Caribbean begins with the recognition that both our interests extend beyond the hemisphere. We welcome the projection of Latin and Caribbean nations onto the world stage as independent actors. We believe that this new activity holds promise for relations based upon greater equality and mutual respect. By encouraging greater involvement by Latin America in international affairs, we are also contributing to a genuine reduction of paternalism and its complement: dependence, both of which are perceptions which have generated tensions in the past.

We also recognize that the tremendous diversity among the nations of the hemisphere demands that we fashion our relations to take into account each country's specific concerns. We cannot look for simple, uniform solutions to hemispheric problems, but must work to devise responses designed to meet the requirements of each bilateral relationship. Many of the issues on our overall foreign policy agenda -- for example, human rights, non-proliferation and conventional arms restraint -- can be advanced in this hemisphere, with careful attention being paid to the particular circumstances existing in each country.

Fundamental Principles

A central tenet of our policy toward Latin America has been to restore the moral content to U.S. leadership, to speak out against those who violate human rights and to express our special sympathy for democratic governments. A second principle of our policy is non-intervention in countries' internal affairs. A third tenet is our willingness to live with governments of different political predispositions.

The growing international role of many Latin nations makes it imperative that the economic issues affecting the region be focussed in a broader, global context. Many of the most pressing concerns -- trade, commodities, private capital flows, direct investment, development assistance, balance-of-payments adjustment -- can only be adequately addressed in the presence of Europe, Japan and the developing countries of Africa and Asia.

Finally while Latin America has remained relatively free from armed conflict, threats of nuclear proliferation, and the acquisitions of increasingly sophisticated armaments particularly in the context of long-existing territorial

disputes, require that we work cooperatively to preserve peace in the hemisphere.

Eighteen Months of Progress

The Moral Vision

By placing our concern for humane values at the center of both our multilateral and bilateral agendas, the U.S. has, in a period of only eighteen months, regained a positive, forward-looking image in the hemisphere.

The Panama Canal

The signing and ratification of the new Panama Canal Treaties removed a major irritant in U.S.-Latin relations. The new treaties fully recognize both our needs and Panamanian sovereignty, and demonstrate our willingness to deal with Latin states as equals, with fairness and mutual respect. The visits of 18 Latin and Caribbean Heads of State to Washington last September to witness the signing of the treaties demonstrated the wide hemispheric support enjoyed by the principles embodied in the treaties.

Human Rights

We have sought to halt and reverse the decline in human rights practices that had become apparent in many parts of Latin America in the early 1970's. We have worked to develop a climate of greater respect for these basic rights. Our key interest is to try to induce changes. In accordance with relevant legislation we have, in certain cases, opposed assistance loans or other actions in order to disassociate the United States from repressive regimes. We have also sought to encourage improved practices through positive inducements.

Because the observation of human rights is a universal concern and obligation, we have worked with others to involve multilateral bodies in furtherance of human rights. At the OAS General Assembly last year, human rights was the main agenda item, and we co-sponsored a resolution to strengthen the hemisphere's commitment to human rights. The decision by a majority of states not to hold this year's General Assembly in Montevideo reflected the hemisphere's heightened sensitivity to human rights practices.

The U.S. supported the decision to increase the budget of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IAHRC), and we have urged countries to invite the Commission for on-site visits. The IAHRC will present reports on human

rights practices in Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay at this year's General Assembly. The Commission's activities place the human rights issue in its proper, multilateral context, and raise the collective consciousness regarding the universality of fundamental rights.

Also in the OAS context, President Carter reiterated our commitment by signing the American Convention on Human Rights. Since President Carter signed, seven other members have ratified and only three more ratifications are needed to bring the Convention into force.

Tangible improvements will occur in some countries only over the long term. However, in the last eighteen months a new environment has been created which inhibits human rights violations and which has given new hope to those struggling for freedom and democracy. Moreover, in this relatively brief period, human rights performance in several countries has improved; political prisoners have been released, extraordinary measures placing legal guarantees in abeyance have been revoked, and greater latitude has been granted to the press and electronic media. Especially gratifying is the trend to return to civilian, democratic government. Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia are all moving to restore elected governments. Five Presidential elections have already been held in 1978 and five more are scheduled before the end of this year.

Bilateral and Sub-regional Relations

Caribbean

Our acceptance of ideological diversity, as dramatized early in the Administration during the trips of Mrs. Carter and Ambassador Andrew Young, improved our relations with several states. Improved communications with Jamaica and Venezuela were especially important because of the key roles these countries play in the North-South dialogue.

The decisions to negotiate maritime boundaries and fisheries agreements with Cuba and to establish interest sections in Havana and Washington demonstrated our desire to reduce tensions by discussing fundamental differences directly with Cuban officials. However, this always difficult and measured normalization process has been interrupted by Cuba's military intervention in Africa.

High chronic unemployment, slow growth, inadequate food production and inefficiently small economies -- this description applies to too many Caribbean economies. A

Caribbean Group for Cooperation and Development, composed of 30 nations and 15 international institutions, was convened by the World Bank in December and again in June, to devise programs and projects that will help increase the Caribbean's productivity and foster cooperation among the island economies. The Caribbean Group is unique among assistance efforts, in being multilateral at both the donor and recipient ends. The direction of assistance flows will be decided by all the parties working closely with the World Bank staff. The flows will to an increasing degree be funnelled through such regional institutions as the Caribbean Development Bank and will be directed toward projects that strengthen regional cohesion.

Other Bilateral Relations

The diversity of Latin American nations has demanded that we structure our bilateral relationships to fit each separate case. Our recognition of the individuality of the various Latin states has engaged the Latins on a basis of realism and mutual respect. For example, with Mexico, we established a permanent Consultative Mechanism to address the complex array of U.S.-Mexican interactions. A civil aviation agreement increasing flights between our two countries has been signed, and a precedent-setting Tropical Products Agreement reciprocally lowering tariff barriers on approximately \$100 million worth of commodities was reached. A prisoner exchange treaty was signed and has already benefitted close to 500 prisoners. In addition, a cooperative drug program has sharply reduced the flow of heroin into the U.S.

Our bilateral discussions have gone beyond bilateral issues to recognize and encourage the global role a number of Latin states can and are playing. We have regularly discussed with those Latin leaders such extra-hemispheric problems as the Middle East; Cuban and Soviet intervention in Africa; independence for Namibia and majority role for Zimbabwe; as well as SALT, MBFR and other initiatives designed to reduce nuclear and conventional arms races. We welcome the counsel of the Latins and believe they can play an increasingly active and constructive role in helping to resolve some of these issues.

Economics

The sound management of the U.S. economy, and the maintenance of a responsible foreign economic policy are the major contributions we can make toward Latin American growth and price stability.

The good performance of the U.S. economy and the avoidance of trade protectionism has contributed to hemispheric recovery from the global recession. The external payments positions of several countries with a high foreign debt, such as Mexico and Brazil, were eased because of the openness of the growing U.S. market to their products.

At the same time, the openness of U.S. capital markets permitted many Latin nations to borrow to maintain a level of imports in excess of current foreign exchange earnings. Official capital flows to the region also increased. Development Bank lending to the region in 1977 reached \$3.1 billion. In the area of bilateral assistance, emphasis on the poorest countries continued to decrease Latin America's share, although \$230 million in development assistance loans and \$99 million in PL 430 have been tentatively authorized for FY 78 for the region. The International Monetary Fund has been active in several Latin countries, including Argentina, Jamaica, and Peru, and the U.S. has attempted to increase countries' incentives to enter into stand-by arrangements with the IMF, in part by conditioning some of our own assistance on a Fund-approved stabilization program.

Regional development is dependent upon expanding and stable export markets. Tariff cuts and other trade liberalizing measures within the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) promise substantial benefits to LDCs, including the Latins, while serving to increase consumer satisfaction, lower prices and stimulate production efficiency in the U.S. We have held extensive bilateral and multilateral consultations to encourage the Latins to actively participate in the Geneva round, and in the GATT generally. We have agreed to grant LDCs more favorable treatment depending on their level of development, but we are also insisting that they honor the GATT principle of reciprocity. In addition, we have warned certain LDCs that their export subsidy regimes must be gradually phased out if countervailing duties (CVDs) are to be avoided. The President waived CVD's in certain cases affecting Latin countries, regarding leather handbags, textiles, shoes and steel plates, but with the understanding that the export subsidies would be eliminated within a set period of time, while the ITC's recommendation that a CVD be imposed was accepted and is currently being applied in three cases involving Brazil (castor oil, cotton yarn and shoes).

Sharp swings in commodity prices have, in the past, devastated certain Latin economies. We believe that agreements to stabilize international commodity prices could bring substantial benefits to both producers and consumers, by encouraging more efficient investment and reducing inflation. If the technical problems involved in arranging such agreements for specific commodities are overcome, the U.S. would, in principle, be sympathetic to pooling financial resources in a common fund. To date, the U.S. has agreed to sign international agreements to stabilize the prices of sugar (thereby benefitting such major suppliers as the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua, and Trinidad and Tobago), tin (Bolivia) and coffee (benefitting, among others, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico), and is participating in technical discussions on copper and rubber.

Contributions to International Peace

On May 26, 1977, the President signed Protocol I of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, pledging U.S. acceptance of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America. We have actively encouraged other states to sign. The USSR also recently signed and ratified Protocol II. France has indicated its willingness to discuss ratification of Protocol I, and Argentina has also indicated it will ratify the treaty. If France and Argentina sign and ratify and the US Senate ratifies Protocol I, only the adherence of Cuba would be required to bring the treaty and its protocols into force and establish the first nuclear free zone in the world. Moreover, the treaty requires International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on all nuclear materials and facilities under the jurisdiction of the parties.

We have expressed our strong support for the principles contained in the 1974 Declaration of Ayacucho, under which eight Latin states pledged not to purchase offensive military equipment. We are prepared to support new initiatives, involving suppliers and purchasers, to practice restraint in conventional arms transfers, and we have unilaterally refused to sell equipment which would heighten tension or introduce new levels of sophisticated equipment to the region.

The U.S. has actively urged countries to resolve territorial disputes peacefully through negotiation. We have sought to strengthen the OAS' peacekeeping machinery and have supported its mediation of the border dispute between El Salvador and Honduras. We have

actively encouraged the peaceful resolution of the Guatemala/Belize dispute and during the signing of the Canal Treaties facilitated a meeting of the Presidents of Bolivia, Chile and Peru to discuss Bolivia's aspiration for an outlet to the sea.





WILLIAM J. JORDEN
AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA

William J. Jorden served as Senior Staff Member for Latin American Affairs on the National Security Council from 1972 until his appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Panama in April 1974. He joined the Department of State as a member of the Policy Planning Council in 1961 and served as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs in 1962. He was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs in 1965 and served as a Senior Staff Member of the National Security Council in 1966. He served as a member and the Spokesman of the American Delegation to Vietnam Peace Talks in Paris in 1968.

Mr. Jorden was born in 1923 and received a B.A. degree from Yale University in 1947 and an M.S. degree from Columbia University in 1948. Mr. Jorden and his wife, the former Mildred Xiarhos, have three children.

STEPHEN F. DACHI
COUNSELOR FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS, PANAMA

Stephen F. Dachi joined the U.S. Information Agency in 1972 and served in Budapest since 1973 when he was appointed to Panama in June 1977.

Mr. Dachi was born in Hungary in 1933 and received a DMD from the University of Oregon in 1956 and an MSD from Indiana University in 1961.

VIRGIL L. MOORE
COUNSELOR FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS, PANAMA

Virgil L. Moore was appointed to Panama in January 1978. He joined the Department of State in 1946 and served in Geneva, Yaounde, Rawalpindi, Brussels, and Pretoria.

Mr. Moore was born in Kentucky in 1921 and received an A.B. from Asbury College in 1941. He is married to the former Jane Jackson.

Omar TORRIJOS Herrera
(Phonetic: torREEhohs)

PANAMA

Chief of Government (since
October 1968)

Addressed as:
General Torrijos



In October 1968 Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, then Commander of the National Guard (GN--the Panamanian armed force), helped lead a military coup that ousted the constitutionally elected President. He ruled as de facto head of government until September 1972, when the Constitutional Assembly elected him to a six-year term as Chief of Government. Following ratification of the Panama Canal Treaties between the United States and Panama in March 1978, Torrijos fulfilled his promise to remove the ban on political parties that had existed since 1968 and to allow the return of all political exiles. Interested in the welfare of Panama's poor, he regularly consults with representatives of various community groups.

After graduating from the Military Academy of El Salvador, Torrijos returned home and joined the GN in 1962. During 1963-65 he was commander of the Northern Zone in Colón. Torrijos progressed steadily in the military command structure and served as GN executive secretary during 1966-68. He was chief of staff during January-October 1968. Torrijos has traveled throughout the world.

Torrijos, 49, speaks a little English. Married to the former Raquel Pauzner, a Panamanian of German Jewish descent, he has two sons and a daughter.

CR M 78-12468
15 May 1978

Demetrio Basilio LAKAS
(Phonetic: LAhahs)

PANAMA

President (since
December 1969)

Addressed as:
Mr. President



A ceremonial Chief of State, Demetrio Lakas was initially appointed to his current position by Chief of Government Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos; the Constitutional Assembly elected him to the post in September 1972. According to the press, Lakas serves as a liaison between Torrijos and the business community, and he believes that economic development will result from increased foreign investment in his country. Lakas advises Torrijos, an old friend, on policy and handles administrative and protocol matters.

Lakas attended high school in the Canal Zone. He holds degrees in architecture and business administration from Texas Wesleyan University and Texas Technological College. After a number of years as a businessman and construction engineer, he joined the Torrijos government in 1968 as social security director.

The President has visited the United States several times. He has also traveled to Western Europe and Mexico. Lakas, 52, speaks fluent English, with a Texas accent acquired during his college days. Friends and acquaintances usually call him "Jimmy." Fishing and boating are his favorite sports. Lakas is married. He and his wife, Fania, have three sons.

CR M 78-12477
15 May 1978

Gerardo GONZALEZ Vernaza
(Phonetic: gohnZAlehs)

PANAMA

Vice President
(since July 1975)

Addressed as:
Mr. Vice President



Gerardo González was elected to the Vice Presidency by the National Assembly after the previous Vice President resigned. He served as Minister of Agricultural Development from October 1972 until he resigned in August 1975. In April 1978 González became coordinator of a new commission that is preparing for the implementation of the Canal Treaties. As Vice President, he has made several trips abroad, including visits to Tokyo (1977) for negotiations on sugar exports and to London (1978) to sign a loan agreement.

González is a graduate of the School of Public and Business Administration at the University of Panama. In the 1950s he began working in the Office of the Comptroller General. He served as Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry from 1969 to 1972. During the early 1970s González headed the New Panama Movement, a political organization. In December 1973 he became a member of the National Supply Commission, which was charged with guaranteeing adequate supplies of raw materials and manufactured products. González, 49, is married.

CR M 78-12476
15 May 1978

Nicolás GONZALEZ-REVILLA Jurado
(Phonetic: gohnSAless rayVEEya)

PANAMA

Minister of Foreign
Relations (since
February 1977)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Nicolás "Nico"
González-Revilla, a 32-
year-old economist,
assumed his current posi-
tion after having served
since December 1972 as
Ambassador to the United
States. He was one of
the youngest ambassadors
in Washington. González-
Revilla played an active role in the recently
concluded negotiations between the United States
and Panama for a new Canal Treaty and attended the
signing ceremony in Washington in September 1977.
He resigned from the Cabinet in April 1977, after
the Panamanian Supreme Court ruled that two close
relatives cannot simultaneously occupy top govern-
ment posts. (González-Revilla and then Minister
of Finance and Treasury Ernesto Pérez Balladares
are cousins.) He was reappointed to the Cabinet
several days later, and Pérez was given another
position.

Before joining the government, González-
Revilla worked as assistant manager of the First
National City Bank in Panama and was president of
an economic consulting firm. From 1969 until 1972
he served as an adviser to Chief of Government Brig.
Gen. Omar Torrijos.

González-Revilla holds a degree in economics
from the University of Georgia. He belongs to one
of Panama's most prominent and distinguished fami-
lies. For recreation he enjoys bowling, swimming
and chess. González-Revilla speaks English. Married
to the former María Elena Paredes, he has a son and
a daughter.

CR M 78-12450
15 May 1978

Gabriel Edgardo LEWIS Galindo

PANAMA

Ambassador to the United States (since May 1977)

Addressed as:
Mr. Ambassador



Gabriel Lewis, a prominent businessman, is serving in his first diplomatic assignment. He was Counselor to the Governor of the Canal Zone from 1975 until his appointment as Ambassador to the United States in April 1977. Lewis attended the Canal Treaty signing ceremony in Washington in September 1977.

Lewis studied for two years at the University of Miami. After his return to Panama he worked for a family-owned newspaper until it was sold; he then began working for his family's box-making factory. Lewis now owns a group of paper- and carton-manufacturing companies throughout Central America, as well as in Surinam and Ecuador. He also owns stock in many other businesses in Panama.

For recreation, Lewis, 49, enjoys fishing and boating and attending films and the theater. He speaks fluent English. Married to the former Nita Navarro Chiari, he has five sons and a daughter. At least two of the sons are graduates of US universities. The Lewis family traces its roots back to colonial days. The Ambassador is a great grandson of José Agustín Arango, one of the founders of the Republic of Panama.

CR M 78-12467
15 May 1978

Jorge Emilio CASTRO Bendiburg
(Phonetic: KAHStro)

PANAMA

Minister of Government
and Justice (since
April 1976)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

In his present position, Jorge Castro is responsible for the oversight and control of Panama's justice system, local government apparatus, and postal and telegraphic services. He served during 1975-76 as Ambassador to Brazil.



A graduate of the University of Panama, Castro was a member of the Union of University Students there. He began his government career sometime prior to 1969, as a vice minister of the treasury. During 1969-74 Castro was Governor of his home State of Los Santos. He has traveled to the United States and Switzerland.

The Minister, 44, is a cattleman with extensive landholdings in Los Santos; he also owns a drugstore. He has been active in civic and commercial organizations. Castro is married and has four children.

CR M 78-12461
15 May 1978

Nicolás Ardito BARLETTA Vallarino
(Phonetic: barLAYta)

PANAMA

Minister of Planning and
Economic Policy (since
March 1973)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



A technocrat, Nicolás "Nick" Barletta serves concurrently in the Cabinet, as head of the National Banking Commission, and as a Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank, the IMF and the IBRD. He is also a member of the government economic committee that coordinates actions connected with economic policy and the increase of national production and investment. Barletta had previously served during 1970-73 as director of economic affairs in the Organization of American States.

Educated in the United States, Barletta holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in agricultural engineering from North Carolina State University and a Ph. D. in economics from the University of Chicago. In 1965 he returned to Panama and became an adviser to the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Barletta headed the Directorate of Planning and Administration during 1968-70. In May 1975 he was elected chairman of the Technical Committee of the Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning. In September 1977 he attended the Canal Treaty signing ceremony in Washington.

Barletta has taught public finance at the University of Panama and has published extensively on economic, sociological and agricultural engineering topics. Married to the former Martha Preston, a US citizen, he has two sons. Barletta, 39, speaks fluent English.

CR M 78-12452
15 May 1978

Luis ADAMES
(Phonetic: ahDAmace)

PANAMA

Acting Minister of Finance
and Treasury (since
April 1977)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



A technocrat with considerable experience in the financial field, Luis Adames assumed his current position when his predecessor, Ernesto Pérez Balladares, resigned. Adames had previously served since October 1972 as Vice Minister of Finance and Treasury.

Adames has held a variety of posts in the Finance Ministry since joining the government sometime prior to 1970. He has been director of operations of the Revenue Directorate, director of rent revenues, and director general and vice minister of revenues. Adames has also been subdirector of the National Lottery.

An economics graduate of the University of Panama, Adames specialized in public administration. He did postgraduate studies in economics at the University of Chicago and then returned to Panama to earn a law degree. Adames, 52, is married. He speaks fluent English.

CR M 78-12592
18 May 1978

Rubeñ Darío PAREDES Ríos
(Phonetic: paRAYdace)

PANAMA

Minister of Agricultural
Development; Assistant
Chief of Staff for
Personnel, National Guard

Addressed as:
Colonel Paredes



Lt. Col. Rubén Paredes has been Minister of Agricultural Development since August 1975 and assistant chief of staff for personnel in the National Guard (GN) since November 1972. He is the first member of the military to hold a Cabinet post since the present administration took power in 1968. In December 1977 Paredes was appointed to the Civic Committee for Panama's Improvement, which seeks to focus government policy on the creation of more employment. As Minister, he has traveled to Cuba, Libya, Israel and the United States.

In 1957 Paredes graduated from the Nicaraguan Military Academy and subsequently received a commission as sublieutenant in the Panamanian GN. During 1958-59 he attended a jungle warfare training course at the US Army School of the Americas in the Canal Zone. During 1963-66 he was chief of the training section at GN headquarters in Panama City. He was commander of the Atlantic Zone in Colón during 1966-69. Paredes served in the influential post of assistant chief of staff for operations and training during 1969-75. He coordinated the construction of the Bayano Project, one of Panama's largest hydroelectric plants, in 1975.

Paredes, 43, speaks some English. He is a Roman Catholic. Married to the former Ana Elvira Jiménez, he has two sons.

CR M 78-12478
15 May 1978

Francisco RODRIGUEZ
(Phonetic: roDREEghess)

PANAMA

Vice Minister of
Agricultural Develop-
ment (since August 1976)

Addressed as:
Mr. Rodríguez

Francisco Rodríguez received his present post in a Cabinet shuffle. He had previously served as national budget director. Rodríguez attended the April 1978 annual meeting of the OAS Special Committee for Consultation and Negotiation, held in Santo Domingo.

CR M 78-12465
15 May 1978

Julio Ernesto SOSA Berbey
(Phonetic: SOsa)

PANAMA

Minister of Commerce and
Industry (since November
1975)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

Economist Julio Sosa is a member of the government's economic committee, created in December 1977 to coordinate economic policy and actions to increase national production and investments. In early 1976 Sosa acted as a mediator in talks between the government and the Chiriquí Cattlemen's Cooperative.



Educated in the United States, Sosa has a degree in economics from Texas A & M University. During 1963-64 he studied the economics of agricultural production at Ohio State University on a scholarship from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Sosa served from at least 1972 to November 1975 as director of the La Victoria Sugar Corporation, a large government-run sugar farmers cooperative and mill. As director, he was the chief spokesman for the Panamanian sugar industry. Sosa speaks English well. He is 38 years old.

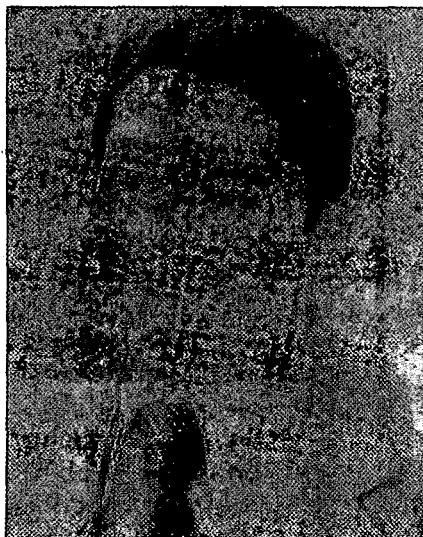
CR M 78-12466
15 May 1978

Aristides ROYO
(Phonetic: ROyo)

PANAMA

Minister of Education
(since December 1973)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Aristides Royo, a lawyer, has been active in reforming his country's educational system. In addition to his Cabinet post, in 1977 he was a member of the Panamanian team that negotiated a new Canal Treaty with the United States. Royo

attended the Treaty-signing ceremony in Washington in September 1977 and since then has appeared before student groups to explain the provisions of the Treaty. In February 1978 he traveled to Chile to negotiate a technical cooperation agreement for exploitation of the Cerro Colorado copper deposit in Panama.

Royo received a doctorate in law from the University of Salamanca in Spain in 1964 and then studied for a year at the University of Bologna in Italy. Returning to Panama, he worked in the attorney general's office during 1965-68 and also taught law at the University of Panama. During 1968-70 Royo assisted the codification commission in rewriting Panama's civil, penal and administrative law codes and was also engaged in private law practice. He has been a member of the Constitutional Reform Commission (1972) and the National Legislative Commission (1972-73).

Royo, 37, enjoys classical music, art and swimming. He has written on penal, civil, corporate and maritime law. Royo speaks English and Italian. Married to the former Adela Ruiz, he has two daughters.

CR M 78-12451
15 May 1978

Adolfo AHUMADA Corcho
(Phonetic: ahooMAda)

PANAMA

Minister of Labor and
Social Welfare (since
November 1975)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

Lawyer Adolfo Ahumada was a member of the Canal Treaty negotiating team during 1974-77 and attended the Treaty-signing ceremony in Washington in September 1977. Before joining the Cabinet, Ahumada served for three years on the National Legislative Commission.



Ahumada graduated from the University of Panama in 1964 and began practicing law. He served for a while as a magistrate on the Superior Labor Court and as a legal adviser in the office of the mayor of a city in Panama. In March 1972 he became a member of the Constitutional Reform Commission, which drafted a new Constitution for Panama. He has been president of the Panamanian Bar Association. Ahumada, 37, is married to the former Nidia Rengifo. He speaks a little English.

CR M 78-12464
15 May 1978

Tomás ALTAMIRANO Duque
(Phonetic: ahl-tameeRAno)

PANAMA

Minister of Housing
(since April 1976)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

In addition to his Cabinet post, Tomás Altamirano has served since October 1976 on the advisory council of the National Information Commission, a government body that establishes regulations for journalists. Since 1971 he has been publisher and co-owner of the Panamanian newspapers La Estrella and Star and Herald.

Altamirano is a graduate of Peekskill Military Academy in New York. He served at the Panamanian Consulate in Gainesville, Florida, from 1955 to 1958 and concurrently attended the University of Florida. Altamirano was appointed assistant publisher of La Estrella in 1964 and quickly became editor. In 1968 he was elected an Agrarian Labor Party deputy to the Panama National Assembly. He served concurrently on the board of directors of the Social Security Fund but resigned from that post in 1969. Altamirano was a member of the Panamanian delegation that traveled to Cuba to establish relations in 1974.

Altamirano, 44, is the grandson of the late Tomás Gabriel Duque, publisher of La Estrella from 1920 to 1970. He speaks fluent English. He is married to the former Sonia Mantovani.

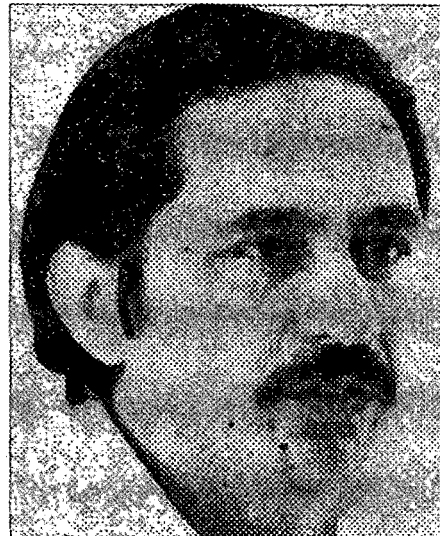
CR M 78-12460
15 May 1978

Abraham SAIED
(Phonetic: SAYed)

PANAMA

Minister of Public Health
(since June 1974)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



A pediatrician, Abraham Saied has headed the Health Ministry since February 1973, when he became Acting Minister. Under his direction, social security hospitals have been integrated into the national health system, health clinics have been established in rural areas, and the government's health services have been decentralized. In February 1978 Chief of Government Omar Torrijos appointed Saied to act concurrently as his personal representative in Chiriquí Province.

After graduating from the University of Panama in 1960, Saied worked for the Canal Zone health service. He became Vice Minister of Public Health in December 1972. Saied has attended several international conferences, including a health ministers' meeting on malaria eradication in Central America, held in Washington (1973); a conference of the World Health Organization, held in Geneva (1974); and a meeting of the Pan American Health Organization, held in Washington (1975), at which he was elected Chairman of the Directing Council. Saied visited Bulgaria in 1975 and accompanied Torrijos to Libya in 1977.

Saied is married to the former Iris Torrijos. She is the daughter of Moisés Torrijos, Ambassador to Spain and elder brother of the Chief of Government.

CR M 78-12479
15 May 1978

Wallace FERGUSON

PANAMA

Acting Minister of
Public Works (since
January 1978)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

Before becoming Acting Minister of Public Works,
Wallace Ferguson had served for some time as Vice
Minister.

CR M 78-12459
15 May 1978

Manuel Antonio NORIEGA Moreno
(Phonetic: noreeAYga)

PANAMA

Assistant Chief of Staff
for Intelligence, National
Guard (since August 1970)

Addressed as:
Colonel Noriega



A career military officer, Manuel Noriega attended the September 1977 Panama Canal Treaty signing ceremony in Washington. He has attended various international conferences and has represented Panama at numerous presidential inaugurations throughout Latin America. Noriega has also visited the People's Republic of China, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. He served as commander of the 5th Military Zone in Chiriquí Province from December 1969 until assuming his current position.

Noriega holds a degree in military engineering from the Venezuelan Military Academy. In 1962 he joined the Panamanian National Guard as an enlisted man and was assigned to Colón Province. He was commissioned a second lieutenant later in 1962 and in 1963 was assigned to Chiriquí, where he served in the Headquarters and Traffic Sections. In 1964 he was in charge of the detachment in Bocas del Toro Province. Noriega then returned to Chiriquí to head the Traffic Section during 1964-65. He served as head of intelligence there during 1965-67 and again commanded the Traffic Section in 1968. Noriega attended jungle training courses at the US Army School of the Americas in 1965 and in 1967. During 1969 he was chief of the Engineer Section of G-5 (Civic Action) and later commander of the 2nd Public Order Company at Tocumen.

Noriega, 42, speaks some English. Married to the former Felicidad Muñeca Sieiro, he has three children.

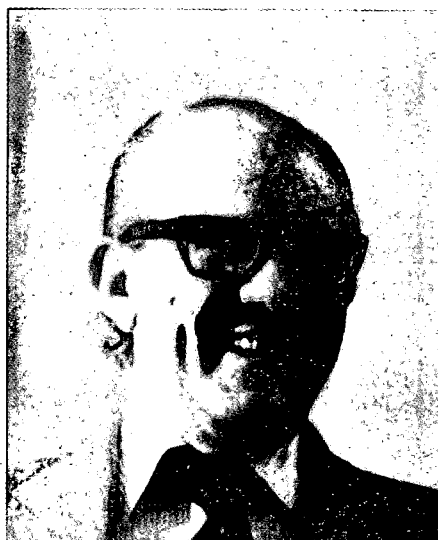
CR M 78-12901
2 June 1978

Alfonso LOPEZ Michelsen
(Phonetic: LOpess)

COLOMBIA

President (since 1974)

Addressed as:
Mr. President



Alfonso López, a long-time member of the Liberal Party, is the first Chief Executive to be chosen in a partisan election since 1950. He won a landslide victory, garnering 55 percent of the votes cast. Since he assumed office, his goals have been to reform the economic and political system within a framework of private property, free enterprise, democratic politics and civil liberties. López, who cannot succeed himself, will give up his post when a new President is inaugurated in August 1978.

López, the son of former President (1934-38; 1942-45) Alfonso López Pumarejo, is a career politician. In 1960 he and his followers broke away from the Liberal Party to form the Movement for Liberal Recuperation, later renamed the Liberal Revolutionary Movement (MRL). The MRL later disbanded, and López returned to the mainstream Liberal Party. He served as Foreign Minister from 1968 to 1970.

López, who will be 65 on 30 June, is married to the former Cecilia Caballero. He has three married sons--Alfonso, Juan Manuel and Felipe. The President speaks English and French.

CR M 78-13004
9 June 1978

Cecilia Caballero de LOPEZ
(Phonetic: LOpess)

COLOMBIA

Wife of the President

Addressed as:
Mrs. López

The First Lady of Colombia, the former Cecilia Caballero, married Alfonso López, a childhood friend, on 23 October 1938. She is the mother of three sons, Alfonso, Juan Manuel and Felipe, all of whom are married.

Mrs. López is popularly known as "Niña Ceci."



Mrs. López grew up at San Merino, her family's estate near Boyacá. At the age of 14 she was sent to France to complete her education. She has studied art history and enjoys modern art, including "pop" art. She also likes music and ballet. Her hobbies are collecting porcelain and gardening. She dresses well and is interested in fashion. She has long been active in promoting daycare centers for underprivileged children, homes for orphans and health care for poor mothers. Mrs. López speaks English, French and some Russian.

CR M 78-13002
9 June 1978

Indalecio LIEVANO Aguirre
(Phonetic: leeEHvahno)

COLOMBIA

Minister of Foreign
Affairs (since 1974)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Indalecio Liévano is a friend of President Alfonso López Michelsen's. He joined López in 1960, when López founded the dissident Movement for Liberal Recuperation, later named the Liberal Revolutionary Movement, and he became López' right-hand man in the party. He was cofounder of Lopez' newspaper, *La Calle*, and has been manager of the daily *El Liberal*. He is now an alternate director of the Liberal Party.

Recognized in intellectual circles as a scholar, Liévano, 60, is particularly well known for his historical treatises, although he has also written biographies and works on economics and law. The Minister is unmarried. He speaks some English.

CR M 78-13003
9 June 1978

Rodrigo CARAZO Odio
(Phonetic: kaRAso)

COSTA RICA

President (since
May 1978)

Addressed as:
Mr. President



Rodrigo Carazo was elected to a four-year term as President in February 1978. He led the Unity Party coalition to victory over the then governing National Liberation Party (PLN). Carazo is an economist and has been in politics for 30 years. A member of the PLN for almost 20 years, he ran unsuccessfully for the PLN presidential nomination in 1968 and for the Presidency on his own Democratic Renovation Party (PRD) ticket in 1974.

During the 1950s and 1960s Carazo held various government positions, including those of director general of the Ministry of Economy, general manager of the Institute of Housing and Urbanization, member of the board of directors of the Central Bank, and manager of the state petroleum refinery. From 1959 to 1963 he served as an adviser in the Housing and Finance Division of the Workers' Bank of Venezuela. Carazo was elected to a four-year term in the Legislative Assembly, representing the PLN, in 1966 and was President of the Assembly during 1966-67. He left the PLN in 1970 and founded the PRD the following year. In 1977 he formed the Unity Party, a coalition of four political groups. Carazo has also been a professor, and he has headed several businesses.

Carazo, 51, received a degree in economics from the University of Costa Rica in 1954. He owns a farm. He speaks English. Married since 1947 to Estrella Zeledón Lizano, Carazo is the father of five sons: Rodrigo Alberto, Mario, Alvaro, Rolando and Jorge Manuel.

CR M 78-13017
9 June 1978

Estrella Zeledón de CARAZO
(Phonetic: kaRAso)

COSTA RICA

Wife of the President

Addressed as:
Mrs. Carazo



Estrella Zeledón Lizano married Rodrigo Carazo in April 1947, when she was 17 years old. Carazo was elected to the Presidency in February 1978 and was inaugurated on 8 May. Mrs. Carazo is the granddaughter of the man who wrote the lyrics of the Costa Rican national anthem. In early June 1978 she visited Washington in connection with performances here by the Costa Rican Youth Symphony. During her visit she was entertained by First Lady Rosalynn Carter.

The Carazos have five sons: Rodrigo Alberto, who is a lawyer and was born in about 1948; Mario, who is also a lawyer and was born in about 1949; Alvaro, who is a law student and was born in about 1951; Rolando, who takes care of the family agricultural business and was born in about 1953; and Jorge Manuel, who is in the transportation business and was born in about 1955. Mrs. Carazo and the five sons have all worked in Carazo's presidential campaigns. The Carazos have about eight grandchildren.

CR M 78-13016
9 June 1978 .

Daniel ODUBER Quirós
(Phonetic: ohdooBAIR)

COSTA RICA

Former President (1974-78)

Addressed as:
Mr. President



A longtime leader of the National Liberation Party (PLN), Daniel Oduber will be unable to run for the Presidency again because the Costa Rican Constitution limits Presidents to one term. During his incumbency, inflation was substantially reduced and the balance of payments was improved. He instituted numerous public works projects and began a program to preserve large areas of wilderness. Before running for the Presidency, Oduber served as President of the Legislative Assembly during 1970-73.

An accounting and law graduate of the University of Costa Rica, Oduber began his political career in 1945 as a founder of the Social Democratic Party, the forerunner of the PLN. He later received a master's degree in philosophy from McGill University in Montreal. From 1948 to 1949 Oduber served as secretary general of the junta that succeeded in ousting Teodoro Picado's communist-supported government (1944-48). He then went to France to study at the Sorbonne. During most of the 1950s, Oduber was PLN secretary general; he was president of his party from 1970 to 1973. He has served as a deputy in the Legislative Assembly (1958-62) and as Minister of Foreign Relations (1962-64). In 1966 he ran unsuccessfully for the Presidency.

Oduber, 56, speaks excellent English and some French. He is married to the former Marjorie Elliott, who was born in Canada. They have two children.

CR M 78-13015
9 June 1978

Marjorie Elliott de ODUBER
(Phonetic: ohdooBAIR)

COSTA RICA

Wife of Former President Daniel Oduber

Addressed as:
Mrs. Oduber

An English-speaking Canadian, Marjorie Elliott met and married her husband in 1950, when they were both studying in Paris. (She is now a naturalized Costa Rican citizen.) As First Lady during 1974-78 she showed a deep interest in education and gave her support to building rural schools and providing them with books. In the early 1960s she was involved in organizing farmers' cooperatives.



Born in Ottawa, Mrs. Oduber, now 53, was educated at the Conservatory of Music and the University of Toronto; she is an accomplished pianist and has a degree in English and French literature. She speaks some French and some Spanish. The Odubers have a son, Adrián, and a daughter, Ana María.

CR M 78-13014
9 June 1978

Rafael Angel CALDERON Fournier
(Phonetic: cahldaROHN)

COSTA RICA

Minister of Foreign Relations (since May 1978)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Son of the late President (1940-44) Dr. Rafael Calderón Guardia, Rafael Angel Calderón heads the Republican Calderonist Party (PRC). The PRC is a component of President Rodrigo Carazo's Unity Party coalition. Calderón served as a deputy in the Legislative Assembly during 1974-78 and headed the Social Affairs Committee. Twelve members of his party were elected to serve as deputies in the 1978-82 Legislative Assembly.

Calderón was born in Nicaragua, while his parents were in exile, and he spent most of his first 15 years in Mexico. He received a law degree from the University of Costa Rica in 1972. During 1970-73 he was a member of the board of directors of the Costa Rican Social Security Fund. Calderón's father, who died in 1970, was the founder of the Calderonista movement, and followers of Calderonism adhere to his progressive economic and social views. The younger Calderón became an officer in the Calderonista youth organization in 1965. He served as president of the organization's national directorate during 1969-70 and 1973-74. He began organizing the PRC in late 1975, and he and Carazo agreed on an electoral coalition in 1977.

Calderón, 29, speaks some English. He is married to the former Gloria Bejarano, a Mexican. They have three children. Calderón's mother, María del Rosario Fournier de Calderón, is a prominent political figure in her own right.

CR M 78-13013
9 June 1978

Gloria Bejarano de CALDERON
(Phonetic: cahldarOHN)

COSTA RICA

Wife of the Minister
of Foreign Relations

Addressed as:
Mrs. Calderón



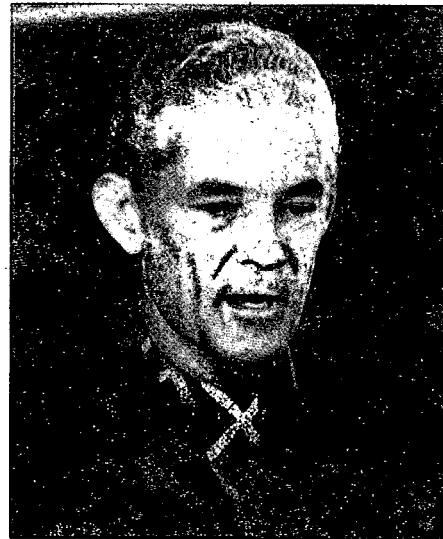
Gloria Bejarano and Rafael Angel Calderón were childhood sweethearts. She was born in Mexico and met Calderón while his family was in exile there. Her father is Governor of the Mexican State of Morelos. Mrs. Calderón married into one of Costa Rica's most prominent families; her husband's late father, Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia, was President during 1940-44. The younger Calderón became Minister of Foreign Relations on 8 May 1978. Mrs. Calderón speaks some English. The Calderóns have three children.

CR M 78-13012
9 June 1978

Prime Minister; Minister
of Defense

Addressed as:
Mr. Prime Minister

Michael Manley, who considers himself a realist and a pragmatist, has served in the Jamaican Parliament since 1962 and has been president of the ruling People's National Party (PNP) since 1969. He became Prime Minister in 1972 and added Defense to his responsibilities in 1976.



Manley joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1943 and served as a pilot until 1945. In 1950 he graduated from the London School of Economics and became a freelance journalist with the British Broadcasting Corporation. On his return to Jamaica in 1951, Manley became an associate editor of the pro-PNP weekly *Public Opinion*. He helped his father, Norman Manley, organize the National Workers Union (NWU) as the labor arm of the PNP in 1952 and was named to the NWU Executive Council that same year. During 1955-72 he served as an island supervisor and as vice president of the NWU.

Manley does not smoke or drink, and at 53 he retains a lean and muscular physique. He speaks English and Jamaican Creole with equal facility. Married four times, he has a child from each marriage. Manley's parents are famous in Jamaica: his late father helped found the PNP in 1938 and served as a preindependence Premier during 1959-62. His mother, Edna, is a talented sculptor and is deeply involved in social work and cultural projects.

Beverly Anderson MANLEY

JAMAICA

Wife of the Prime
Minister

Addressed as:
Mrs. Manley



Beverly Anderson became Prime Minister Michael Manley's fourth wife on 11 June 1972. Before her marriage she was Manley's secretary and voice tutor and a popular local radio announcer. Mrs. Manley thoroughly enjoys her role as First Lady. She is president of the women's auxiliary of the ruling People's National Party (PNP) and a member of the PNP Public Relations Committee. On her own initiative, Mrs. Manley established a model preschool at Jamaica House, the Prime Minister's official residence, and she also takes an active interest in day-care centers and elementary schools. Mrs. Manley frequently appears on television and addresses such issues as the role of youth and women in Jamaican society.

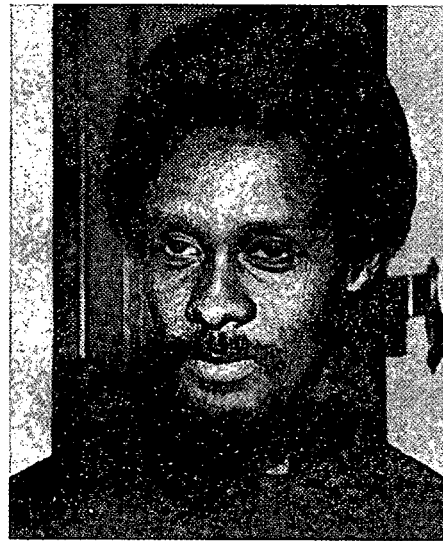
After graduation from a commercial school, Mrs. Manley began working for the St. Catherine Parish Council. She later became a production assistant for Twentieth Century Fox, when the movie *High Wind in Jamaica* was filmed on the island. In the early 1960s she moved to the United Kingdom to study at the London School of Film Technique; she also worked for *The Economist*. Mrs. Manley returned to Jamaica in 1964 as a production assistant and announcer for the Jamaica Broadcasting Company. She has enjoyed acting in amateur theatrical productions and still takes a lively interest in the arts.

The Manleys have one daughter, Natasha, born in 1974. Mrs. Manley is 36 years old.

CR M 78-13008
9 June 1978

Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Foreign Trade
and Tourism
(since December 1976)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



A vice president of the ruling People's National Party (PNP) since 1969, Percival "P. J." Patterson has represented the Southeast Westmoreland constituency in the lower house of Parliament since 1970. He served as Minister of Industry and Tourism during 1972-76 and concurrently held the Commerce portfolio during 1973-76.

While studying English literature at the University of the West Indies (UWI), Patterson taught at Cornwall College and at Munro College, secondary schools in Kingston, and also worked as a PNP organizer in the St. Elizabeth and Western parishes. He eventually graduated from UWI with a B.A. degree (honors) circa 1960. In 1963, after earning an LL.B. degree at the University of London, he was called to the English bar at the Middle Temple. That same year he received a license to practice in Jamaica, where he specialized in criminal and civil cases. One of his early clients was the National Workers Union of Jamaica. In 1964 Patterson became a member of the PNP Executive Council. The Minister served in the Jamaican Senate during 1967-70 and was minority leader of that body from 1969 to 1970. During 1969-72 Patterson served as shadow minister of youth, sports and community development.

Patterson, 43, enjoys reading, jazz and sports, particularly cricket. Divorced, he has a son and a daughter. His ex-wife, Shirley Field-Ridley, lives in Guyana and serves as that country's Minister of Information and Culture.

José LOPEZ PORTILLO y Pacheco
(Phonetic: LOpess porTEEyó)

MEXICO

President (since
December 1976)

Addressed as:
Mr. President



A lawyer by education, José López Portillo regards management as his area of expertise; during 1973-75 he served as Secretary of Finance and Public Credit. When he began his six-year presidential term, he inherited an economy beset by inflationary pressures, a high rate of unemployment, and a lack of investor confidence. According to the press, his program of fiscal austerity has brought inflation down to manageable levels and has improved investor confidence. For the long term, López Portillo wants to boost the real economic growth rate above the 3-percent population growth rate while maintaining financial stability.

A government employee since 1960, López Portillo served as Subsecretary of the Presidency during 1968-70, as Subsecretary of National Patrimony during 1970-72, and as director general of the Federal Electricity Commission during 1972-73. He has traveled to Washington for visits with Presidents Gerald R. Ford (September 1976) and Jimmy Carter (February 1977). During May 1978 López Portillo visited the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

López Portillo is the author of textbooks and fictional works. Athletically inclined, he exercises daily and likes to box, jog, lift weights and practice karate. He also enjoys attending bullfights, soccer matches and basketball games. He does not speak English but can understand it. Married to the former Carmen Romano, López Portillo has three children. He will be 58 on 16 June.

CR M 78-13018
9 June 1978

Carmen Romano de LOPEZ PORTILLO
(Phonetic: LOpehs porTEEyo)

MEXICO

Wife of the President

Addressed as:
Mrs. López Portillo

Carmen de López Portillo is an active woman who travels frequently and engages in many activities. In February 1977 she became the head of the National Fund for Social Activities, a public trust that finances ways to promote the social welfare of the Mexican people.

She had previously served since December 1976 as president of the National Institute for the Protection of Children and of the National Institute for the Welfare of Children, posts traditionally held by the President's wife. Mrs. López Portillo spoke about the need for family planning programs while accompanying her husband, José López Portillo, during his campaign for the Presidency.



Mrs. López Portillo is primarily interested in the arts. She has expressed an interest in turning towns along the US-Mexican border, which she calls "cities of vice," into cultural centers. In November 1977 she met with Rosalynn Carter in the El Paso-Ciudad Juárez area to commemorate the 19th anniversary of the Chamizal treaty that returned a 630-acre tract of land to Mexico. A former concert pianist, Mrs. López Portillo gave up her career when she married (in February 1977 she played the piano at the White House after a state dinner, held in honor of her husband).

Mrs. López Portillo speaks only her native Spanish, though she occasionally intersperses some English words in conversations with US officials. Married in 1951, the López Portillos have three children: José Ramón, born in 1953, has completed his studies in economics and works in the Secretariat of Programing and Budget; Carmen, born in 1954, is a graduate of Mexico's Metropolitan University; and Paulina, born in 1960, is a secondary school student.

Santiago ROEL García
(Phonetic: roEL)

MEXICO

Secretary of Foreign
Relations (since
December 1976)

Addressed as:
Mr. Secretary



A lawyer, Santiago Roel had little experience in foreign affairs before taking up his present portfolio. Sometime in 1975 he became coordinator of meetings for the Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies (IEPES), a "think tank" of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). In 1976 José López Portillo, then President-elect, chose him as a personal envoy; he traveled to India and Spain on the latter's behalf.

Roel served as PRI federal deputy from Nuevo León during 1970-73 and was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. He attended the US-Mexican Interparliamentary meetings held in New Orleans, Louisiana (1972), and in Guanajuato, Mexico (1973). Roel taught law for over 20 years at the University of Nuevo León and has also taught at various US universities.

A longtime activist in the PRI, Roel has served as a deputy in the Nuevo León State legislature (1961-64), as an alternate federal senator (1964-70), and as director of IEPES (1970-73). In addition, Roel has been director of legal affairs for the State of Nuevo León and an adviser to the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit.

Roel, 58, received a law degree from the University of Nuevo León in 1943. He is a member of the Geographic and Historical Society of Nuevo León and of the State Bar Association. Roel is the author of five books on history, literature and constitutional law. He enjoys reading, hunting, hiking, debating and playing tennis. Roel speaks English fluently. He is married to the former Gloria Rodríguez and has four children.

Gloria Rodríguez de ROEL
(Phonetic: roEL)

MEXICO

Wife of the Secretary of
Foreign Relations

Addressed as:
Mrs. Roel

Gloria de Roel, wife of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, is a practicing psychoanalyst. A native of Monterrey, the former Gloria Rodríguez married Santiago Roel on 9 September 1950. He assumed his current post on 1 December 1976. Mrs. Roel has traveled extensively in the United States and also studied in this country. In December 1977 she accompanied her husband on a visit to Cuba. She speaks English fluently. Mrs. Roel, 47, is attractive, vivacious, and poised. The Roels have four grown children: Gloria, Catalina, Laura and Santiago.



CR M 78-13006
9 June 1978

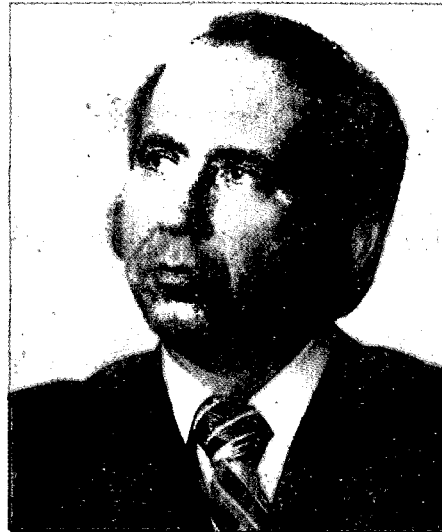
Carlos Andrés PEREZ
(Phonetic: PEHrehhs)

VENEZUELA

President (since 1974)

Addressed as:
Mr. President

Carlos Andrés Pérez was elected President in a landslide victory on 9 December 1973. On 29 August 1975 he fulfilled one of his major campaign promises when he signed into law the bill that nationalized Venezuela's petroleum industry.



Pérez first became active in politics at the age of 15 as a member of the National Democratic Party, the predecessor of the Democratic Action (AD) party. He was elected to the national Chamber of Deputies in 1948, but he was jailed along with other AD leaders when the Rómulo Gallegos government was overthrown by the military later the same year. He spent the next nine years in exile. Upon his return to Venezuela, he was again elected to the Chamber of Deputies. From 1962 to 1963 he was Minister of Interior. In 1964 he became AD whip in the Chamber of Deputies and a member of the Delegated Committee, which exercises certain powers of Congress when that body is in recess. He was AD secretary general from 1968 to 1972.

Pérez, 55, is a physical fitness enthusiast, who exercises regularly and enjoys jogging. Married to the former Blanca Rodríguez, he has six children.

CR M 78-13000
9 June 1978

Blanca de PEREZ
(Phonetic: PEHrehhs)

VENEZUELA

Wife of the President

Addressed as:
Mrs. Pérez

Blanca de Pérez became First Lady of Venezuela on 12 March 1974. In that capacity she has been active in the Children's Foundation, promoting the establishment of day care and preschool centers in poor neighborhoods. Mrs. Pérez, 57, has six children and four grandchildren.



CR M 78-12999
9 June 1978

Simón Alberto CONSALVI Bottaro
(Phonetic: coneSAHLvee)

VENEZUELA

Minister of Foreign
Affairs (since July 1977)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Simón Consalvi is an experienced diplomat who served for three years as Permanent Representative to the United Nations before being named to his present post. He has also had a career in journalism. From 1964 to 1967 he was manager of the weekly *Bohemia*, and during 1970-74 he was foreign affairs columnist for the Caracas daily *El Nacional*. During 1961-64 he was Ambassador to Yugoslavia, and in 1974 he was Minister of Information.

Consalvi, 50, reads and understands English well. He and his wife, the former Josefina Carrero, have a young son.

CR M 78-13005
9 June 1978

Josefina Carrero de CONSALVI
(Phonetic: conSAHLvee)

VENEZUELA

Wife of the Minister of
Foreign Affairs

Addressed as:
Mrs. Consalvi

Josefina de Consalvi is the wife of Simón Consalvi, who became the Minister of Foreign Affairs in July 1977. She lived in New York from 1974 to 1977, while her husband served as Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Mrs. Consalvi is the mother of an 11-year-old son, Simón Alberto.



CR M 78-13001
9 June 1978